

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Bethesda, Maryland





J. H. Pass M.D.



TREATISE
ON
Direct Medical Administration
AND
RENOVATION
THROUGH
ACUPUNCTURATION.

BY A. R. BROWN, M. D.

LETTERS PATENT SECURED JANUARY 1, 1867.

Half interest of Patent assigned to G. HERRICK, Esq.

LITCHFIELD, MICH.,
PUBLISHED BY | A. R. BROWN, M. D., |
1867.

Med. Hist.

WB

345

188775t

1867

File no. 90-3945

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by

BROWN & HERRICK,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of
Michigan.

81-17691

RATIO OF DOSES.

The following ratio of medical doses for different aged persons is designed to aid the judgment of the common people in properly dispensing the various prescriptions recorded in this book, when it is not convenient to consult a physician.

At 21 years	A Full Dose.
From 20 to 18 years . . .	$\frac{2}{3}$ Dose.
From 18 to 14 years . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dose.
From 14 to 7 years . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$ Dose.
From 7 to 4 years	$\frac{1}{5}$ Dose.
From 4 to 3 years	$\frac{1}{6}$ Dose.
From 3 to 2 years	$\frac{1}{8}$ Dose.
From 2 to 1 year	$\frac{1}{12}$ Dose.
From 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ year	$\frac{1}{15}$ Dose.

Females usually require about two-thirds as large a dose as males of like age, temperament, etc. Age and temperament are always modifying considerations in the internal administration of medicines. Old people will not bear as much medicine as younger ones.

In every case where internal medication is recommended in this treatise, the dose is for an adult. Those giving medicines to persons of various ages will do well to refer to the above table of doses.



INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages are presented to the public with a view to reach the common understanding on the subjects of pathology and therapeutics, and if possible to produce some good results in the more careful management of the exquisitely delicate machinery of the human organism.

To offer an apology for writing a book is a hackneyed phraseology too common for imitation, and then its *seeming* modesty becomes too transparent to conceal the hypocrisy. I have no apology to offer in these humble efforts. The purity of my motives alone give currency to the genius impelling me to action. Perhaps the literary defects may be too apparent on every page to escape detection. How could it be otherwise, since other than literary efforts have always claimed supremacy over the energies of my being. While smarting under the grievous want of a "finished education" by which to reach the public ear appreciatively, I can, nevertheless, proudly boast of my ignorance of *idleness* in the duties of my sacredly revered profession. I will aim to cultivate the confiding trust, however, that the fraternity of co-laborers with me in the medical profession will at

least look with gentlemanly forbearance on such literary imperfections as may seem to mar the purity and diction of this contribution of my genius, as I have written what I have, because I could not well avoid it. To approach the common mind with words of truth and soberness, for the general good, and to get a little nearer home to the hearts of my fellow-beings, with the results of my experience for their benefit, is the height of my ambition, as it is the result of a life of earnest toil in my chosen avocation of the study and practice of medicine.

On receiving my degree from the Alma Mater of my cherished medical opinions, in Cincinnati, many years since, I laid my all upon the altar of the profession with sentiments of devout earnestness to honor that calling to the extent of my ability. As the fruits of my research and the toil of years, I herein present my offering before that altar, trusting it may only tend to the general good. And if so, a conscious pride that I have not labored in vain, will form my chief reward. I may then with more cheerfulness submit the results of my research to public investigation, and since I have no vain emulation in controversy to gratify, I think I can venture to abide the verdict of an impartial public opinion.

But while I would desire to avoid and shun the dangerous wiles of self-conceited egotism, I trust it may not result to my discredit to claim some originality in the following pages. Yet the principles

I claim as original I think to be well sustained in theory by authorities of undisputed integrity and research. I do not claim, of course, the *generic* principle which forms the base of my reasonings, and from which I deduce the *new* theory of medicative application and renovation through acupuncturation. But the specific mode and application of *inoculation* by means of judicious and scientific methods of medication, as being better suited to the human organism in the skillful treatment of disease, is what I do claim as original with me, and fully justified in my successful applications of its elements for several years past in the field of my practice. The burden of my pretendings, then, to *originality* in the following pages may be regarded as comparatively limited. But the general elements of this work, I think, have their foundations sustained in the acknowledged authenticities of the eclectic school of practice. And yet in the treatment of diseases in my sphere of action I have never aimed to be a pertinacious adherent to any one theory of ideas simply because of their peculiar specialty of "*pathys.*" Higher motives have been my general rule of action. Adaptation to climate, varied forms of disease under new developments, and the different conditions of patients and other surrounding circumstances, easily conceived by the active mind, have always constituted my engrossing care. From such points of observation I have made my reckonings in the treatment of all forms of disease, controlled only by a

mature judgment founded on the most satisfactory authorities within my power to control.

If errors exist in principle, then errors must result in practice from necessity.

The ambition to become a good practitioner in the medical art involves every element of a noble manhood. It is no idle talk to affirm that nature has something to do in producing a good physician. And yet there are pestilent scourges crawling over the face of human society to curse the honorable profession of medicine. Quacks abound everywhere, and find a ready welcome by credulous dupes of every grade. And yet it requires some degree of genius, I grant, and an amazing amount of brass, to skillfully play the part of a successful quack. But to trifle with human life from motives of selfish greed is a villainy of intense magnitude. The crime of poverty, ignorance, and consequent delinquencies of society may humanely be forgiven by the well-intending, but quackery is too grave a misdemeanor to go unrebuked by good men, and its forgiveness here or hereafter may be a question of serious doubt.

And yet, who may compute the arduous and often unrequited toil of a faithful local practitioner, especially if connected with anything like a fair and reputable business?

With what success this little treatise will meet in arresting attention to the disclosure of a *new* method in the application of medicine, the fiat of events alone must determine. The author sends it

out as a pioneer dove upon the face of the great deep in search of the olive branch of a new dispensation of things *yet to be*. Perhaps it may in its weary flight return void of rest to its window, but the benign *effort* shall not be wanting, at least, to comprehend the exigencies of the age. Repetition of effort may still disclose the immutability of *truth* as a towering mountain standing out of the surging floods of human ignorance and error. Time alone will vitalize and revivify a deluged world and fit its soil for the choicer seeds of progress and human benefaction. The grand discovery of JENNER is yet in its infancy as compared to its ultimatum. The process of medication by the development of this principle is yet to amaze mankind.

And yet I am not insensible to the fact, that to appear before the public as a writer on the principles of medicine and their application in such a radically new form, will subject the author to the imputation of vanity and self-conceit, perhaps as an innovator and quack. In these matters I have, however, aimed to count the cost, and with as stern a contempt for quackery as may well be endured, I have concluded to abide results. If from want of merit I fail to meet with a respectful reception, and the principles involved prove abortive, it shall not be from an absent motive of good, upright and sincere intention on the part of the

AUTHOR.

PART I.

CHAPTER I. SECTION 1.

COUNTER-IRRITATION, OR CONTRA-IRRITATION,

CONSISTS in establishing an irritation in some other part than the real seat of diseased action itself, in order to translate the morbid condition to a less important organ of the system. Irritating agents of this class may be said to be two-fold, namely, external and internal. The action of the former is confined generally to the integument or skin, and its adjacent tissues. Those agents principally employed to produce this kind of irritation are mustard, blisters, stimulating liniments, caustics, scarifying and cupping, dry cupping, issues, setons, irritating plasters, artificial heat, etc. Agents to produce internal irritation are such that, when taken into the stomach, they act as *revulsives* in their effect, the nature and character of which we do not now propose to discuss.

EXTERNAL *irritating agents* will now claim our more special attention. Considering them as affecting our investigations and conclusions in the following pages, it may not be improper to treat of them in the order just referred to. As in some, or all of their forms, they seem to have control of the confidence of the medical profession, as well

as of the public mind generally, I will, therefore, briefly refer to them in this section in their positive and negative relations as local irritants.

The most common local irritants in use, then, are:

1. *Mustard*. This is usually selected or preferred because so easily procured, is speedy and thorough in action, and safe in results. With me it is objectionable. It is not suitable on account of its disagreeable and filthy qualities. In general, its severity, when properly prepared and applied, is so great that it is not liable to be continued long enough to cause a permanent diversion; and it is not suitable to be left on long enough to *vessicate*, on account of the difficulty in healing a blister so produced.

2. *Cantharides*, or Spanish flies, is the next in importance as being in common use, in various forms of preparation, the most frequent of which is that of the *emplastrum cantharides, vessicatoriæ compositum* (the common blistering plaster). This is used to follow up and maintain an action already begun with more active counter-irritants, but is not of sufficient duration to secure permanent results; or it may be used alone when the case is more chronic than otherwise, and very speedy measures are not required.

OBJECTIONS. Is not momentarily active enough in many cases. Draws the serum from the blood, and causes great temporary debility. Is apt to affect the urinary organs by absorption of cantharidine. Makes a very unpleasant and offensive sore,

is often hard to heal, and not unfrequently followed by bad swellings. Who does not know the disagreeable character of a *fly blister*?

3. *Stimulating Liniments*. Their effects are always temporary and uncertain.

4. *Caustics*. Among these, probably the best, as being most active, as well as long continued, is *liquor ammonia* (*ammonia liquor fortior*), applied by saturating a cloth or paper, laying it upon the skin, covering it with a piece of leather to prevent its action upon the hand, and holding it on for a few seconds. Or it may be used in the form of Dr. GONDRET's Vessicating Ammonial Ointment, which will blister in ten to fifteen minutes.

OBJECTIONS. Its impracticability, severity, and its seldom accomplishing the end for which it is employed.

5. *Scarifying and Cupping*. This is a very useful form of counter-irritation when properly employed, acting promptly, and the effect continuing for some time afterwards. But in the hands of persons of limited scientific attainments it is liable to be injudiciously used, by being applied to parts to which it ought not, and is generally very objectionable to the patient.

6. *Dry Cupping* is only good as a temporary agent, and often ineffectual on account of the difficulty of its proper application.

7. *Fonticulus, or Issues*, are ulcers formed by incision or cauterization, and kept discharging by

daily introducing some proper agent to maintain ulceration.

8. *Setons* are artificial sinuses made by the seton needle under a portion of the skin, the needle carrying through the cavity a quantity of thread or silk, charged with some foreign agent to maintain a continual formation of pus, or left unarmed to suit choice and circumstances.

OBJECTIONS. Great severity of application. Patients will not generally submit to their use. Not unfrequently render mobility almost impossible, are very filthy, and in states of the system where there exists a highly deteriorated condition of the blood, there is not unfrequently a tendency to gangrene.

9. *Irritating Plasters*. These are by far the best form of surface and long continued irritation, although those plasters whose base are mercury, antimony, etc., are generally objectionable on account of the depth to which they penetrate the tissue, and their liability to absorption. But of all agents of this class none equals the compound tar plaster (*emplastrum pices compositum*). All the articles composing this are harmless and excellent alteratives, whose absorption is one of the best effects of the long continuation of its use. But this, also, has objectionable points: *First*, it is too slow in its action for acute diseases, and where an immediate effect is desired, it becomes important to precede it with a blister, from which it is necessary to remove the cuticle, and apply the plaster direct-

ly to the raw surface in order to insure an immediate formation of pus. *Second*, it is very inconvenient, requiring to be respread every second or third day. *Third*, the disagreeable odor of tar is another objection, and although its action is confined entirely to the dermoid tissue, yet at times it becomes very painful and inflamed, requiring very close and skillful management.

10. *Dry Heat*. May be applied in several ways. A convenient and as easy a manner as any, is to heat a flat-iron or other convenient article nearly blistering hot, and apply to the part where the counter-irritation is desired. The intensity of the action is easily varied by the diminution or acceleration of the heat.

OBJECTIONS. Generally no permanent benefit arises, because of the unwillingness of the patient to be sufficiently acted upon. Risk of burning too deeply or not enough, and consequent uncertainty, and in case of thorough action, if the blood is deteriorated or the vitality low, there may be difficulty in healing the eschar, which may degenerate into an unhealthy sore. No method of counter-irritation is more generally objected to by the sick than this one—the burning of a patient into a state of health because he is unfortunately sick.

In all these generally accepted forms of external counter-irritants, employed as local remedies for some of the derangements of the human system, we have the simple intimation only of the existence of a grand and most potent agency in itself,

susceptible of untold good to the human family. In many instances they have, as local irritants and suppurating agents, subserved prominently good results.

No disparaging reflections are intended by the author, for the good they have been the means of accomplishing. They were, indeed, the triumphs of medical genius in their day. Some of them have not yet survived their age of usefulness, and will continue still to be employed with advantage, in the absence of a knowledge of more beneficial and scientific agencies. As the dawn heralds the day, so these principles constitute the certain prognosis of a brighter age in the healing art. It was never the destiny of science to stand still. JENNER himself probably never entertained a conception of the ulterior results of vaccination, and the benefits it was destined to confer on the family of man. Neither should the principles of *vaccination* be held responsible for all the follies of malpractice in its indiscreet application.

SECTION 2.

COUNTER-IRRITATION—CONTINUED.

HAVING in the preceding section considered briefly the ordinary agencies employed as local irritants, with our objections to their substantial utility, we now wish to come directly to the *new* agency, proposed to be introduced in the healing

art. *An external medicated counter-irritant*, will sufficiently express our idea and meaning. No one can well misunderstand its character and import. Yet should anything more explicit be deemed desirable, as briefly explanatory we might say our new principle consists prominently in the introduction of appropriate medicated agencies into the human system, by a species of *vaccination* in a minute and delicate form of acupuncture. By this method we reach any local disease through the cuticle or skin, thence through the tissues, whether fibrous, cellular, mucous, etc. And finally, if the disease and state of the system are such as require it, we reach the *entire system* by favorably affecting the blood through absorption, thereby cleansing and purifying the fountain itself as the means of restoring health to the diseased.

COUNTER-IRRITATION then, in its simplest form, possesses an undisputed potency to produce its legitimate results in the various local applications in which it is generally used.

Certain important results are sought in a correct application of the principles of *counter-irritation*, and depending entirely upon its potency.

1. *Speedy Action.*

2. *The power to continue such action* long enough to gain the entire benefits sought. This is done by carrying the diversion so far as to prevent a return of the abnormal action to the original seat of disease.

3. *The removal of local congestions* may be said,

perhaps, to be, as in scarifying and cupping, the result sought here.

4. *The power to produce a formation and discharge of pus*, is the last and more important benefit sought to be derived from the class of counter-irritating agents we employ, and which in all probability constitutes their chief good in chronic diseases. This characteristic has heretofore been confined to setons, issues, irritating plasters, etc., but is now rendered subservient, we think, to a more scientific class of mediated elements and means to produce the desired results.

But of what benefit is the formation of pus in a particular locality by artificial means? is a question that may be asked by those who have never investigated the matter. The benefits arising from the formation of pus may be said to be three-fold in their character.

1. The establishment of an artificial or temporary diseased action, whereby

- 2, The real diseased action is subverted, or in other words, it is translated, and

- 3, The seeds of impurity are discharged, the blood thus purified, and the patient enabled by the normal forces of nature to recover without impediment.

The laws of our nature are such that in case of disorders, where the greatest amount of diseased action exists, and especially if there be a ready outflow for the escape of matter that has been metamorphosed, all their diseased action will cen-

tre there, whether it is produced by the specific complaint itself, or by artificial means, and so we are frequently enabled to cure maladies that are considered incurable by the ordinary methods of internal medication. It is generally believed that in certain diseased conditions the whole volume of blood (*liquor sanguinis*) is charged to a greater or less degree with pus-globules, and that these require a thorough exosmosis, or, as the homœopathist would have it, centrifugal force; an action to eliminate them from the system. The authority of CARPENTER is to the point here in his work on physiology, page 596, paragraph 806: "There is great reason to believe that when pus is introduced into the blood, it may induce such a change in the character of the fluid as speedily to impair its vital properties, so that the pus-corpusels will rapidly propagate themselves in the blood, and the plasticity of the *liquor sanguinis* will be diminished. In this manner the whole system will be seriously affected, and there will be a tendency to deposits of pus in various organs, especially in those which, like the lungs and liver, serve as emunctories to the system without any previous inflammatory changes in those parts."

With this view it is easy to conceive the benefits of a determination of pus to the surface.

But the question will arise in the common mind very frequently, how is pus introduced into the blood? Facts sustained by the laws of physiology will readily answer this question. By *absorption*,

is the reply. Absorption from diseased organs is the mode of operation, as in the case of cancers, scrofula, consumption, etc. Such is the special character of sympathetic relations when contiguity will permit, that it cannot be otherwise. The process of absorption is one of the most delicate and finely attenuated principles in the human organism, designed for the wisest purposes in the science of animal life. An adequate cause will produce its legitimate effect. So in this instance of absorption. The internal, the blood itself, may easily be affected by external pus-producing causes.

Another question will very naturally arise just here. Do you intend to inculcate the idea that the proper method of curing diseases characterized by internal ulcerations, deteriorated conditions of the blood, and the like, *is by extensive surface or integumental ulceration?* I DO. *The principle is a reality.* Remove the impurities of the system, in the *safest* way possible, always. And the certainty of a safer and surer way of so doing is what we wish now to bring to your notice. We will not come to you with blisters for your local maladies, to be followed up by irritating plasters, issues, setons, suppurating lotions, ointments, etc.; these are not the agencies we deem the most satisfactory to relieve local inflammation, or to divert the blood from congested organs.

The *Renovator*, with its accompanying fluids, is the agency employed. Most emphatically, our confiding trust is in it as the sure testimony of

long tried and careful experiments in a most successful practice. Having its foundation in the scientific principles of fixed facts, the following are among the many reasons why we have anchored our most matured convictions in the solid and substantial benefits of the *Renovator* and the medicated agencies inseparable to its utility.

1. It is the most convenient and safe form of counter-irritation that has ever been introduced or employed.

2. It is of a character so simple and plain that any one will readily understand it and be capable of preparing and applying it successfully.

3. It is by far the cheapest arrangement for counter-irritation ever employed.

4. Its action is more prompt and energetic than any thing belonging to this class of agencies.

5. It is far less objectionable to the patient and not in the least filthy or disagreeable.

6. By properly arranging the fluids with which it is armed or charged, the *Renovator* can be made to fulfill every indication for which this class of agencies are ever used; for instance, it is rendered readily obedient to perform simple active irritation of the skin in the mildest and most gentle form, or to produce extensive pustulations of the dermoid tissue, and long continued suppuration, when desired; its character of action is far superior in every case and condition when any such agency is demanded or required, rendering void and nugatory all forms of plastering, blistering, cupping, leeching, etc.

7. Its action, to produce results, may be continued at will, from twenty-four hours to twenty days or upwards.

Thus, then, we present the reader with an idea of the new instrumentality for counter-irritation, and reaching disease by a species of inoculation, or to hunt up and beard the lion in his den, by what may be denominated *medicated vaccination*, as the chief agency in the result. The further action of this agency in its practical bearings will be treated on in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II.

DIRECT MEDICATION.

THE spontaneous and direct action of medicinal properties, when introduced at once into the blood, is a fact beyond all question. It is a principle so well established in the common experience of mankind, that it seems almost instinctive in the nature of our existence. All persons of ordinary information involuntarily shrink from contact with deadly poisons, whether vegetable or animal. The illustrations we shall draw from nature in pursuing this subject will, we think, address themselves at once to the judgment, experience and observation of every one. From childhood up, all are taught the

impropriety of handling or coming in contact with poisonous substances. *The blood is so easily affected* by direct absorption, is the reason. The superior action of medicinal properties or actual poisons, when introduced directly into the blood, by any sort of puncture, scratch, or real disturbance of the skin, as the bite of insects, serpents, poison, etc., is a principle that children themselves understand. Hence the universal allusion to the "improper state of the blood:" "your blood is out of order," "purify," "doctor your blood." etc. Almost every grade of medical talent has been taxed for ages in search of some superlative panacea for the blood consequently the number of INTERNAL remedies is legion. Strange as it may seem, the most direct and actual method of addressing the blood, by direct contact from the external surface, with skillfully prepared medicinal agencies, has never as yet arrested the attention of the great body of the medical fraternity. The question is, then: Can the medicinal agencies adapted to produce beneficial results in the healing art, be brought with unerring certainty to act favorably in restoring the system to health, by directly affecting the blood from *external* means of application? Or, is there any known effective agency within our reach that may directly accomplish this end? Our unhesitating answer is in the affirmative. The principle of direct and positive medication by form answering to, and means of *inoculation*, is the agency through which to act upon the blood. Corrosive poisons,

or any agent positively poisonous and pernicious to the human system, is peremptorily discarded as a mediative remedial agency, whether for external or internal use. Every indication of science repudiates the poisoning process in the use of medicine, *especially* as an external application by which to affect the blood. And yet the term "poison" is exceedingly vacillating in its interpretation. The interchangeability of the word leaves it open to a great latitude of explanations. It is indeed more proper to use it in a relative sense than any other. The inordinate use of any nutritive diet may act with a poisonous tendency, while some real poisons, administered with judicious discrimination in certain cases, are remedial agencies beyond dispute. Most volatile oils may be incorporated with any convenient vehicle, as oil of peppermint, with sugar and water, and become a delightful and beneficial beverage, but should an over-dose be taken, the result would be a general vesication of the stomach and lining membranes of the alimentary canal, causing destruction of those parts, and consequent death. This, as in all cases of relative poisons, is the result either of too great a concentration of power, or over-quantity.

On the other hand, that agent is positively poisonous which, when given in large, small, or medium doses, has the chemical character to enable it to combine with one or more of the necessary constituent elements of the system, and break up and destroy their normal condition, forming new

combinations or compounds, either hurtful or at least useless to the system. Among these specific agents may be reckoned mercury, antimony, zinc, arsenic, lead, and copper. And here it may not be improper to remark, that during nearly nineteen years of industrious and constant practice, I have never deemed it necessary to use a particle of the above agencies as internal remedies. From a careful observation of their effects in the hands of the most skillful of my medical brethren, I am persuaded that no necessity whatever exists for their employment as medicine.

Having in the preceding section touched upon the new mode of treating diseases by contra-irritation and suppurative agents only, we now propose to speak of it as an agent in the treatment of diseases of unique importance. In order to understand the real value, the great advantages and superior fitness of the *direct application* of medicine in the manner we suggest, over the old method, we invite your most careful attention to the following elementary truths. As life is an important matter with us all, we cannot in our earthly existence be too cautious and wise in the selection of all such truths as affect our happiness by health here. To each individual the world he inhabits is a whole world, and he lives here only to wisely ripen for the better world to come.

Now, then, in the administration of medicines internally, the general advantages gained, are through the process of absorption, or in other

words, by the action of the lymphatics and lacteals, as they take up and convey the medicine into the thoracic duct, and it is thereby emptied into the angle formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, and thence conveyed into the general circulation, excepting such articles as act *locally*, and produce their effects upon the lining membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal of a strictly mechanical or local character.

(In its course the thoracic duct receives the absorbant vessels of almost the whole body). It is then legitimately within the volume of the blood, and in a capacity, if it is of a curative nature, to be diluted and incorporated with that fluid, and by it be conveyed to every portion of the system as a messenger of restoration. But if poison is the agent to be conveyed by the same process, it may either become the grim messenger of death or the harbinger of disease.

For every practitioner of medicine knows that the measure of action of medicine or food (for food is medicine) depends entirely upon the condition of the absorbants, and that just in proportion as these fail to come up to a normal standard of action, just in the same ratio the action of the medicine administered will fall short of its expected action and advantages. How fully is this verified in dyspepsia, tabes, messenterica, etc. What practitioner does not know, also, that in the advanced stages of *typhoid fever*, a disease whose prin-

ciple ravages are upon the lining membrane of the stomach and intestines—a form of disease in which the gastro-intestinal irritation is generally of that character to act sympathetically through the medium of the pneumogastric and supplying nerves, and reflect upon the brain so severely as to cause serious cerebral disturbance—a disease whose post mortem or autopsy exhibits a state of ulceration along the course of the intestines, causing such a condition that as it advances in its progress, its victim will bear less and less either of food or medicine, until it has run its course and terminated spontaneously, is broken up, or the sufferer finds relief in death.

Philosophically speaking, if you administer four grains of medicine, and one-half of the absorbent power of the system is wanting, you will only get the action of two grains; or if three-fourths of this function is gone, you will only realize the advantages of one grain, etc. And the same may be said of food.

What practitioner of medicine has not frequently found himself baffled with patients the condition of whose digestive organs were such that the lack of assimilation, as well as the irritability of those organs, required every exertion and device in order to prevent the entire shipwreck of such an individual? And like the mariner, who is compelled during the storm and leakage to unlade, and lastly discharge even the ballast, and having no strength remaining with which to defiantly breast the pow-

erful waves, he is obliged to carefully drift and tack about from time to time, in hopes the storm will at last subside, a calm ensue and he thereby get safely into port and be enabled to repair damages. Now in such a case the situation is the master, and not you the master of the situation. Such a condition of things is at least very embarrassing to any one of a positive character of mind, and I propose, before I get through with this treatise, to make every one who carefully reads and puts in practice the truths herein set forth, entire master of the situation in such cases of diseased action by affording them the means to entirely prevent in a very simple, but strictly scientific manner, a diseased condition from running to any such extreme.

Mr. ADDISON tells us, "if a drop of pus be treated with *liquor potassa*, it entirely loses its opaque character and becomes clear and transparent like mucus, with whose tenacity and elasticity it becomes endowed." Mucus contains the debris of the epithelial cells, albuminous, saline matters, and water. * What would be the exact effect of the introduction of *liquor potassa* in considerable quantities into the system so far as benefitting it is concerned, where there is supposed to be a large amount of pus-corpuscles in the blood, you can

* We do not wish our readers to suppose that pus, by the addition of *liquor potassa*, becomes mucus, for while the potassa breaks down the *pus globules* and concretes them into a ropy mass, it entirely dissolves mucus. But the attention is directed to the actual chemical change that does occur, as you are supposed to be acquainted with the important subjects of physiology and chemistry.

readily see. And who does not know that in all such conditions, in proportion to the abnormal condition of the *liquor sanguinis* (blood) the absorbant and assimilative functions decline in their power to act up to a healthy standard; and if it should be thought advisable to charge the blood with this or any other agent under such circumstances, the chances of success would be very doubtful in the ordinary method of *internal* medication with such a condition of the digestive and assimilative functions. A volume could be profitably written upon this subject, but I only propose to direct your minds to the idea and then proceed with the subject more specially under consideration.

And now supposing we have presented sufficient evidence of the superior action of medicines when introduced directly into the blood, we now propose to announce to you the manner of so doing by a certain and infallible method, namely, by *inoculation*.

We will now take up the subject of inoculation, by which we mean the introduction of any poison, or medicine not essentially poisonous, into any part of the body, by punctures in the skin; or it may occur through the action of the cutaneous absorbents. Vaccination, as introduced by Dr. JENNER, on the 14th of May, A. D. 1796, consists in the introduction of the virus of *kine pox* (cow pox), a pustular disease of cow's teats, consisting of vesicles of blue color, and nearly livid, elevated at the margin and depressed at the top, and containing

a limpid fluid. We take this as the most important illustration of vaccination in common use. This form of diseased action may be as thoroughly produced by the introduction of the most minute particle of virus that will pass into a single puncture produced by the smallest needle, as by thousands of punctures. So certain is its action when introduced directly into the blood, and so permeating in its nature, that on the third day from its introduction the wound becomes red and elevated, on the fifth day the cuticle is elevated into a pearl-colored vesicle, containing a thin, transparent fluid, and the vesicle is perfected by the eighth or ninth day, changes to a pustule by the tenth day, surrounded by a regular areola, accompanied by general febrile excitement of the whole system. (The febrile action is frequently very mild). The foregoing facts are eagerly grasped by homœopathists as supporting the doctrine of infinitesimal doses or high attenuations. But it really proves the reverse; for a little reflection will convince any one that it is not the quantity but the quality of the virus that is required, and that the minute particle of matter constitutes an actual germ of the disease in an undeveloped form, but without being divided or subdivided, as in the case of homœopathic attenuations. For instance, put one drop of pure vaccine virus into a barrel of warm water, and agitate and thoroughly incorporate it, and it would be only diluted about two million times, which is a very low attenuation, and yet inoculate with this,

and no effect will be produced. The reason is plain; when the divisibility of matter is carried beyond a certain limit, its specific character is lost or destroyed. And the fact that the attenuations of homœopathy are subject to the uncertain action of the digestive and assimilative functions also, instead of having the advantages of direct inoculation or incorporation into the blood, still farther magnifies the chimerical character of such pretended medication. And it is very doubtful whether the vaccine disease could be produced (and certainly it could not be arrested in its progress) by the internal administration of this poison.

But to proceed with the subject, the next most clearly demonstrable example may perhaps be said to be *syphilis*. It has been the practice in some of the capitals of Europe (taking their cue from JENNER) to practice syphilization, probably the result of the homœopathic theory "*similia similibus curantur*." But it has been ascertained that the slightest puncture of a lancet or other instrument poisoned with this virus, actually produces genuine syphilis; but who ever heard of the obliteration of a family by the addition, constantly, of more children?

Now it is very doubtful whether the same consequences could be produced by the internal administration of the same poison, and certainly the disease could not be so cured, no matter what quantity should be given. The specific character of any of these poisons will be developed by being

brought in contact with a raw surface, and there are good reasons to believe that some poisons (and syphilis is undoubtedly of this class) will, under favorable circumstances, be absorbed by the skin itself, independently of any punctures but the natural pores. With any agent of this class you would be far more likely to obtain the constitutional action of the poisons, by applying them to the healthy skin directly, than by their internal administration.

The *rhus toxicodendron* and *rhus radicans* (poison ivy and poison sumach) are among this class of poisons, essentially so.

The milk-like exudation of these plants at the time of leafing, if applied to the skin of many persons in the most minute quantity (if unadulterated) will produce vesication, followed by suppuration, which appears to become infectious of itself, acting as a local poison upon the surrounding parts, and the diseased condition thereby continues to spread as the matter escapes, and comes in contact with the healthy skin. So that in all such instances it appears to be self-propagating. Now internally you may take with impunity a quantity of the powdered leaves daily, to the amount of two to twenty grains, in one-half to four grain doses; or of the saturated tincture from one half to one fluid dram, in doses of five to ten drops at a time. Such is the comparative difference whether it be employed as an external or internal application. I have now given you two examples of the

animal poisons, the result of diseased action or specific virus, and two of vegetable poisons, the result of natural structures. I now propose to refer briefly to the action of two more poisons of animal production, or the natural secretions of a reptile and of an insect, namely the *crotalus horridus* (rattlesnake), and the *apis mellifica* (honey bee).

The matchless ingenuity displayed in the peculiar mechanical structure of the apparatus possessed by the rattlesnake for the purpose of inoculating or introducing its poison (*lachisis*) into its victim, is one of those very striking illustrations of the perfection and adaptation of the means employed for the accomplishment of the end intended, by the boundless wisdom of the Creator.

“The poison teeth are two in number, one fixed to each superior maxillary bone (upper jaw-bone). When not in use they are laid flat upon the roof of the mouth, and covered by a kind of sheath, formed by the mucus membrane of the palate; but when the animal is irritated, or about to strike its prey, they are plucked up from their concealment by muscles inserted into the superior maxillary bone, and stand out like two long lancets attached to the upper-jaw. Each fang is traversed by a canal, not, as it is generally described, excavated in the substance of the tooth, but formed by bending, as it were, the tooth upon itself laterally, so as to enclose a narrow channel, through which the poison flows. The canal so formed opens towards

the base of the tooth by a large triangular orifice, but at the opposite extremity it terminates near the point of the fang by a narrow longitudinal fissure (a slit). The gland wherein the poison is elaborated occupies the greater part of the temporal fossa (depression in the temporal bone), and is inclosed in a white and tendinous capsule; the substance of the organ is spongy, and composed of cells communicating with its secretory duct, by which the venom is conveyed to the opening at the base of the fang. The poison-gland is covered by a strong process of the temporal muscle, which is attached to a thin aponeurotic line (tendinous expansion). The greater portion of the fibres of this muscle take their origin from the capsule of the secreting apparatus, which they partially envelop, and then winding round all the posterior (back) part of the gland, and passing behind the commissure (point of union) of the lips, the lower part of the muscle is firmly implanted into the lower jaw, very far anterior (before) to the angle of the mouth. The process of the temporal muscle which thus surrounds the gland is very thick and strong, so that it is easy to imagine with what force the poison will by this mechanism be injected into the wounds inflicted by the fangs, seeing that the same muscles which close the jaw at the same time compress the bag of venom with proportionate energy."

The poison of the rattlesnake, when introduced directly into the blood by punctures, or taken into

the system by way of the mouth, exhibit the same disproportion of action or result as is seen in all agents employed in the two ways, c. g. *lachesis* (the poison) may be taken internally in doses of from one half to a drop at a time without any perceptible effect farther than slight nausea and giddiness; while the least particle of the poison injected into the body by the snake, or even inoculated into it accidentally, unless promptly attended to with proper antidotes, will prove fatal. An instance of this character in the State of New York is to the point. A few years ago occurred a circumstance which was at the time published in the public prints and well authenticated, and which is still vivid in the minds of many of the older class of eastern people, fully illustrating the difference in manifest potency between the action of a medicine when taken by the mouth in the ordinary way, or having been absorbed from the surface and thereby entering directly into the blood.

A gentleman was bitten by a rattlesnake, the fang passing through the leg of his boot, and he died of the bite. The fang was not noticed, being broken and left in the leather. Some years after this, the lady of the deceased man again married, and husband No. 2, in attempting to wear the boots of husband No. 1, scratched his leg on the point of the broken fang. Inflammation soon set in, and the parties, being at fault in regard to the cause, instituted no proper course to arrest the progress of the poison, and husband No. 2 also died; a sub-

sequent investigation discovered the point of the fang and the real cause of the calamity.

Now this fully illustrates the superior power of a medicine when introduced into the integument and taken up by obsorption and caried directly into the blood, over the action of the same agent when internally administered.

We now come to speak of the *Apis Mellifica* (Honey Bee), and as we have fully illustrated the position we set out to prove, we shall be very brief.

First then every one is acquainted with the powerful effects of the bee poison when carried through or into the skin by the puncture of this insect. It is always most distressing, and in some cases has proved fatal. Now the size of the bee, and the structure of the stinger, are such as to prelude the possibility of there being but a very small quantity of the venom introduced into the flesh of the victim, as no known process of injection is in this case carried on, but the supposition is, that all the poison introduced adheres to the barbed weapon of the insect, and if so, would probably not be the thousandth part of one drop. But internally, this poison has been employed as a medicine in a manner at least to establish the fact, that the system will thus bear it in considerable quantities and not produce any similar effects.

To instance the fact, the virus of the honey bee has been advantageously employed in febrile diseases, also in various diseases of the kidneys, and in some uterine affections, and as an abortive agent.

And the dose, compared with the amount inoculated by the stinger, is enormous, and exhibits the same difference of effect in favor of the direct incorporation into the blood over the administration by the mouth, that is so clearly set forth in the preceding examples as illustrations. The dose of the saturated tincture of the honey bee is from five to fifteen drops from three to six times per day, and I have given as high as one hundred and fifty drops in twenty-four hours, without producing any serious consequences.

CHAPTER III.

THE RENOVATOR.

THIS is an instrument the utility of which is expressed in its name.

As to the adaptation, character and importance of this little instrument, I subjected it to the most rigid trial possible, in order to determine its utility, in my practice, many years before I applied for letters patent for it. In no single instance where the nature of the case would justify its application have I found it to fail of the most beneficial results in treating a great variety of forms of disease.

By a proper employment of this instrument the whole human organism may be more thoroughly

cleansed from diseased action *by removing all impurities from the blood*, than by any or all other remedial agencies usually employed for such purposes. The *demonstration of facts* becomes the highest form of evidence to a reasoning mind in search of truth. Such *demonstrations*, rather than the volunteered statement of a self-interested inventor and author, is what we ask of a disinterested public mind.

The only notoriety I am ambitious of in this matter, is what may be built upon practically demonstrated facts in the case. If the public good is to be subserved by an acquaintance with any new agency by means of which the ravages of contagious and other diseases may be averted, then, certainly, it is the special interest of the public mind to institute the most rigid examination between cause and effect, when any sanitary agencies are proposed as affecting the conditions of the health of society. And I shall most confidently rely upon the equity of the public judgment when measures may be instituted to determine the relative value between this new method and the old one in contagious diseases like the cholera, etc., as well as to conditions of health under circumstances of minor importance touching the general interests. We do not fear, but court investigation and trial to its fullest extent.

The examination of the *Renovator* will at once show how well adapted it is for the ends intended. In the mechanism of the *puncturers* you will observe

their compound character, containing the principle of delicate and nicely adjusted tubes or ducts by juxtaposition. Each duct and puncturer, as so many separate and distinct sets, work separately and independently of each other in their action. Then, again, it is constructed so that each and every set of the combined tubes and punctures may be adjusted out or in, varying from $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, in order to fulfil every desirable end intended in its use.

In the use of the *Renovator* it must first be supplied, charged, or, more properly, as we use the term, *armed* with the necessary fluids. These fluids are to be conveyed through the ducts of the fine puncturers when used, and by this method deposited at the bottom of each incision made. In this way, with whatever medicated substance the *Renovator* is charged or *armed*, we aim to reach the blood by as mild or as intense a method as the nature of the case demands. And by this device we are also enabled to employ almost any medicinal agent we desire, as its vehicle of virtue to the fountain of life itself, the blood. By the law of inoculation, now so well understood, we are enabled to introduce *directly* into the blood all the properties of medical agents, attenuated or concentrated at our will, and realize their benefits fully, fitly and absolutely, by the direct line of *cause* and *effect*, more than by or through any other channel known to the medical faculty. Laws long since established, meriting our pleasing ad-

miration, have conducted us to the self-inherent ends they were so wisely designed to fulfil. The grateful homage of mortals requiring medications, and those interested in their results, will flow back in due time as so many tributaries of sacred memories to the name of JENNER, the great apostle of vaccination.

By the laws of *inoculation*, now so well sustained, we are enabled by means of the delicately adjusted *Renovator* to introduce any appropriate medication directly into the blood, so as to obtain the three-fold action of *counter-irritation*, *integumental ulceration* and *direct medication*. And I repeat in substance what I have elsewhere said, that the action of medicines directly inoculated into the blood, are very far superior in their mode and tendencies to the action of the same agents when taken by the mouth into the stomach, in the old and ordinary method of medication, to affect the blood.

Investigators of the laws connected with applications of this kind in the administration of medical compounds and constituents, will find opened before them a broad and fruitful field. The quality, quantity and adaptation of medicinal properties, as well as the condition, circumstances and susceptibility of the patient, are all to be subjects of careful reflection and mature deliberation.

The *cost* of medicines, the mere *finance*, as involved in a dose of medicine, in the hands of a noble-souled practitioner, as he stands by the bed-

side of his patient, is never dreamed of. The incident is infinitely too trifling as a matter of note. Yet the gross amount consumed in an extensive practice awakens an interest of no little magnitude with any discreet physician. To institute a fit comparison then, to show the relative difference of cost of drugs per year in the old and new method, we will say that a physician in a practice requiring \$400 worth of drugs in a year in the old way, will by this method require in the same practice not to exceed the worth of \$50, and, what will be still better, *with far more satisfactory results.* A trial is all that is necessary to demonstrate these facts. Truthful conclusions, however, as to the pathology and prognosis of medical administration, towers above all else besides, and readily determines the character and genius of the practitioner. The result of all his manly inquiry is *Scientific TRUTH*, since, as fitly expressed, "the eternal years of God are her's."

As to the capacity and characteristics of the *Renovator*, the following items may satisfy the inquiry, when the instrument itself may not be at hand for an examination:

1. It is small, can be conveniently carried in the vest pocket.
2. Can easily be filled with any kind of fluid designed to be used.
3. Can readily change its contents, purify and refill with any other kind of fluid desired.

4. Closes up very nicely so as to remain clean, and exclude foreign properties of every kind.

5. Contains no large quantity of wood, cotton, or other substances of like character, inside, to retain the fluids beyond the power of displacement, if desired, as in the case of other acupuncturing instruments.

6. It is durable, convenient and cheap, and of material not liable to corrode.

THE FLUIDS.

As to the *fluids*, it is only necessary to remark that they are composed most commonly of such medicinal properties as are recommended in the treatment of diseases hereafter set forth. They are arranged, compounded and chemicalized, and resolved into their fluid form upon the strict principles of scientific proportions and chemical adaptation.

Their specific and legitimate tendencies are designated by the numbers used to determine their medicinal character and practical adaptation.

We only add further that in none of our fluids will be found any preparation of lead, copper, zinc, arsenic, antimony or mercury. Those who use such agents must alone be responsible for their results. We prefer a wiser and safer way. (See Chap. 5.)

CHAPTER IV.

ORIGIN OF THE RENOVATOR.

THE idea of employing medicines to any considerable extent as an *external* remedy for diseases, first occurred to me in the year 1852, while practicing medicine in Jackson Co., Michigan. A very severe and almost fatal case of congestion of the lungs demanded my earnest and prompt attention. In casting around for some active remedy, it occurred to me that some *external* agency to produce a severe irritation would materially aid my further attacks upon the internal foe—seemingly so defiant of all other approaches. Hence, taking my scarificator from my pocket, I lubricated the blades with a compound of the oils of capsicum, lobelia, cinnamon, etc., and applied it to the fleshy portion of the chest over the region of the lungs. The result was almost instantaneous relief, to my own surprise. But this circumstance at once suggested to my mind the expediency of bringing out an instrument suitable for external application in various forms of diseases.

The instrument I then immediately made was composed of six sets of lancets—two comprising a set placed side by side, one-eighth of an inch apart at their base, but converging until their points came together, yet the point of one blade extend-

ing a very trifle beyond the other, in order to do the puncturing with only one point. By the time this fine point entered the true skin the shorter one would pass through the epidermis, separating the incision so as to allow the fluid to enter for its deposit, as it flowed down between the blades.

The body of the instrument was composed of common tinnners' solder, containing a diaphragm—a feed opening for the fluid—and a floor near the points of the puncturers with holes, through which they projected as they were gauged.

This imperfect instrument was of great value to me in a great many cases, when I could prevail on my patients to allow me to use it, and really fulfilled all the indications for which counter-irritants were employed.

Sometimes I applied it by gently tapping on the surface, and at other times by drawing the instruments over the parts to be irritated in a manner to have the blades slightly cut the skin.

But on account of the severity of this rude instrument, I was compelled after a time to nearly abandon its use. Yet this same simple device was to me the stepping-stone to a principle of substantial importance, and has been carefully preserved as a relic of other days. At that time, however, I did not realize its true value, as since taught me by years of study, and experience in its application with compounds philosophically and appropriately arranged for the curing of diseases by directly affecting the blood.

In using an instrument of this character, the suggestion forcibly arises in the mind of any medical gentleman well acquainted with the physiological action of virus of any kind when transmitted from one individual to another—whether in applying a set of puncturers to the person of an individual in whose blood exists a specific virus—*will there not be a very strong probability of a transmission of the infection to second parties?* I answer freely that the objection is a vital one to *all* instruments whose perforaters are packed with such like articles as cotton, and pass through cloth before entering the skin—and more especially if they are constantly penetrating through the capping, and thence into the skin, and then being withdrawn, and, as it were, being wiped on the cloth, thereby leaving the virus accumulated on it, and the next time the punctures pass through it they will undoubtedly receive minute particles of whatever virus was present and convey it into the second person. But by reference to chapter 5, “*How to clean the Instrument,*” the reader will find all these objections met, or fully provided against. Again, my present instrument has sharp cutting edges from points of punctures to upper portion of bevel, and therefore enters the skin with much greater ease and far less pain than can be done by round needles. Again, they are so arranged as to act as a duct or tube, thereby freely conveying the medicament with which the diaphragm is filled, directly to the bottoms of the incisions.

Again, there being no absorbent packing inside, as cotton, etc., the fluid may easily all be removed from the chamber, and another, of different character, readily introduced, which is an inestimable desideratum in an instrument of this character. This, it is easily seen, would not be the case with an instrument containing an agent capable of retaining a considerable portion of the fluid last employed, and which is now required to be replaced by another, capable of fulfilling entirely different indications.

CHAPTER V.

HOW TO USE AND CLEAN THE RENOVATOR.

1. Remove the cap and then the cork from the small end of the instrument, introduce the kind of fluid you intend to use, cork up and wipe off any waste portion of the fluid. The small cap may remain off during the process of using.

2. Invert the *Renovator* with small end *downwards*, retaining it in this position while removing the cap from the large end.

3. Now you will set out the punctures or needles by the set screw at the opposite end, to any distance your judgment may dictate, say $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. The *Renovator* in this condition is now ready for use.

4. *The process of USING is exceedingly simple. Its application is by gently tapping the puncturers freely all over the surface you desire to affect.*

5. Having used the *Renovator*, you will now set out the needles still further, say $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, for the purpose of cleaning it. This done, you will turn the large or puncturing end downwards and remove the cork from the small end, so as to introduce air and enable the fluid to flow freely down upon the points of the needles through their apertures. Now hold the tip of the index finger on the feedhole, while you repeatedly and briskly tap the needles upon the even surface of several folds of cotton cloth. This will effectually clean the points of the needles from all impurities and prevent the possibility of their transmitting any infected properties from one human system to another.

6. The puncturers being now thoroughly cleaned after using, you will set them back out of sight in the instrument by the gauge or set screw, so as to be *positive* that their points will not be injured by the cap when replaced. Bear it distinctly in mind that the large cap should never be screwed on to its place while the needles protrude outwards, and neither should the needles be set out while the cap is on, lest in either case the sharp points be broken or materially damaged.

The changing of fluids, closing up the instrument, wiping and caring for, will all suggest themselves to any one of ordinary reflection.

CHAPTER VI.

TREATING DISEASE—THE FLUIDS, THEIR ADAPTA-
TION AND NUMBER.

IN a very large proportion of diseases treated by me for several years past by the new method, I have found them to yield to the potency of the several fluids I have adopted with a readiness of action that has really astonished me. Their beneficent and sanitary effects, when properly applied, leave no room for doubt, but the cure of disease by the process of acupuncturation and the fluids attendant as the inoculating element, is *far more speedy and certain than can possibly be affected by the INTERNAL administration of medicine* alone.

And yet such is the incredulity of man under a given condition of things, that in this case I have deemed it for the best to blend my old method of treating diseases with *internal* remedies, to some extent, with the external method.

In employing many of the prescriptions, hereafter given in this treatise, I have only administered them as simple *auxiliaries* to the use of the *Renovator*, for the purpose of filling up the inevitable chasm, so to speak, in the prejudices of society. The public have been educated to think and *believe* there exists no possible method of

healing human maladies only by swallowing an untold and unlimited amount of drugs, no matter for the applause of the patient's palate, or its open revolt, the thing must be swallowed down, "the doctor knows best." Now, certainly, no blame can be attached to public opinion in this regard, for the innocent origin of the cause of this state of things. To change these affairs is very difficult for the following reasons:

1. Physicians have been accustomed to give, and the people to receive, medicines with unquestioning confidence on both sides, and hence the difficulty to produce any sudden change.

2. There exist many cases *in truth*, that may be benefitted by the use of internal medicine conjointly with the *Renovator*. Some conditions indeed render it actually necessary that both, internal and external remedies, be conjointly employed, to effect the end intended as a safe and sure remedy.

It is not intended that the *Renovator* and the fluids employed, shall be adored as the *sine qua non* of all medical intelligence. We bring no deifying sentiments as tributes before the shrine of some utopian god, whose healing power is final for all the maladies of mortal man.

The *fluids*, as the best medical compounds in my power, to originate upon any scientific principle, to be used with the acupuncture instrument, I call the *Renovator*, and the method of their application have invariably produced such bene-

ficial and sanitary results, that I am satisfied to commend them in all confidence as worthy at least of their chances to public favor, when tested within their legitimate sphere of remedial appliances.

In the use of the *Renovator*, it is required to employ a number of medicated compounds to render its adaptation proper. These agents must from necessity be so classified as to meet the general indications manifested by different forms of disease, as always met within the practice of physic.

The fewer in number of these fluids, the better, providing their constituents and compounds are of the class and character to fully justify their use in the ends sought. To insure this result, there must be some general principles of diseased action, corresponding with the several compounds employed, and the specific character and tendency of the elements composing the fluids, to produce the results intended.

I have aimed to illustrate the method and extent by which the agency of the *Renovator* and *fluids* are capable of removing obstructions consequent upon diseased action.

For the convenience of ready comprehension by the common mind, however, I will divide and classify diseased action into three general branches:

1. Diseases characterized by *general* febrile and inflammatory action, as fevers *generally*.
2. Diseases whose forms are characterized by

local inflammatory action, as *local* inflammations, congestion, etc.

3. All classes of disease confined more particularly to the stomach or any other portion of the alimentary canal.

By the above classification of diseases, then, it will be understood that the *fluids* form a *trio*, and that a harmony of results is sought in the blended trinity, diseases and fluids.

The *fluids*, then, are *three* in number, simply for convenience in reaching results adapted in the nature of cause and effect.

Fluid No. 1. This fluid is employed in all the forms of fever in general.

Fluid No. 2. This fluid is adapted and intended for all congestions, extravasations and local inflammations, as well as for many forms of skin disease, affecting the general surface. When the puncturers are applied to diseased conditions of the skin, they generally penetrate more deeply than the diseased action extends, and hence by contact with and through the surface and skin, the fluid tends to change the condition of those parts, as well as to act upon the general absorbent system, and by this method causes a change from a morbid condition to a more healthy and vital one.

Fluid No. 3. This is employed in all forms of bowel diseases, as cholera, cholérine, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc. .

This fluid in its intense external action may extend to the whole surface of the body, removing

at once all internal excitement and irritation, arresting the centralizing tendencies common to those diseases, and by absorption of the fluids, the diseased action is removed, the nervous energies are restored and the general circulation is again equalized.

In the further details of the practice, as offered in these pages, I trust the reader will readily comprehend the instrument, fluids and medicine generally required for their successful and satisfactory appliance.

CHAPTER VII.

IN WHAT FORM DO MEDICINES ACT MOST IN HARMONY WITH NATURE ?

WE will first answer this inquiry by saying, in that form in which they are the most completely soluble in the stomach, and therefore within the reach of immediate absorption. We will now go on to give our own limited views of the laws that govern this condition of medicines, or what is required in order to have medicines within the reach of the absorbent and assimilative powers of the stomach and bowels. All highly concentrated agents that are of an irritating, vesicating, or eschorotic nature, whether of animal, mineral, or vegetable origin, unless so prepared by being compounded with some soluble agent which will divide and subdivide their particles, and so unite

with them as to render them immediately soluble in the fluids of the stomach, thereby destroying their power for local action under the law of chemical destruction or change, will, when received into the stomach, act upon its mucous lining and produce a greater or less degree of local destruction of that membrane, and, if an agent of very active power, it will generally extend its ravages to the serous and muscular tissues of the organ, doing great mischief. I have no doubt but a very large share of the cases of acute gastritis (acute inflammation of the stomach), so frequently met with under the practice of emphatically heroic physicians, and especially those cases presenting themselves after or during a course of heroic medication, are the result strictly of ignorance upon this subject. Thus reader, the doctor often creates, instead of curing, your maladies.

Again, medicines that are of a nature to be insoluble in the stomach, not only are of frequent detriment to the patient, but fail (from want of being in a condition to become absorbed and assimilated) to render any assistance in the cure or alleviation of the malady for which they were given. Now the unobstructed *vis medicatrix naturæ* is far better than such a course of unwise intermeddling. In other words, to do nothing is preferable to doing no good and some harm; and those not giving a full share of attention to this subject had better adopt homœopathy and administer sugar pills, or, Dr. JENNINGS like, give "bread pills and colored water."

Some concentrated medicines are unirritating and incapable of doing local injury. Quinine, salicine corni, hydrastin, geraniu, etc., are of this class. Still for want of soluble power (power to dissolve), and agents of this class not being properly combined with a proper assistant solvent, the stomach fails in its efforts to reduce them to a condition necessary for their beneficial effects, and not having the expected action, the practitioner takes his own ignorance of organic laws as evidence against them, condemning not only the medicines as worthless, but the manufacturer as a deceiver and scoundrel.

Concentrated medicines are very convenient, when we consider that we can get the strength of a pound of *podophyllum* (mandrake), or *pytholacca* (scoke), etc., in an ounce bottle, or that of two pounds of *hydrastis* (golden seal), *sanguinaria* (blood root), *caulophyllum* (blue cohosh), *scutellaria* (scull cap), etc., in the same sized bottle, and only have to pay the transportation on so small a package instead of paying for the same or double the number of pounds that there are ounces, and a much larger proportion of bulk. If we only know how to make proper use of them after we get them, all will be well, and all parties will be the gainers by the operation. I will here remark that in the greater majority of conditions Nature has undoubtedly, in her distribution of medicinal power, combined it in its varied and multiform conditions in the juices of plants, etc., in a proportion

or ratio of strength properly adapted to the solvent and absorbent power of the human stomach. But there certainly can be no objections in the minds of reasoning persons to improving by art what nature has done, by throwing away some of the gross matter with which nature has combined her healing treasures; certainly not if other and better articles are incorporated with the medicinal virtues of such agents instead. Now *podophyllum* yields about one-sixteenth part of its weight in active principle, or one ounce of *podophyllin* to the pound of dried roots. Now it is undoubtedly safe to thoroughly triturate sixteen grains of white sugar with one grain of *podophyllin* and thus administer it; but still I prefer to employ from thirty to forty grains of the sugar to the grain of medicine (white sugar is undoubtedly as good an agent as exists with which to dilute medicines), although our homœopathic friends, in the attenuation of what they choose to call glanderine and farcine, etc., employ the mucilage of gum arabic. "Glanders, the malignant catarrh of the horse, and farcy, which is tertiary glanders. * * * * By the aid of an experienced veterinary surgeon (* * *) procure in small dram bottles the matter from the nose and from the lungs of infected horses, immediately after their destruction." (*North American Homœopathic Journal*.) This and kindred dainties they direct to have diluted with the gum arabic mucilage, etc., but as we do not employ as

medicines such good things, we will leave them to prepare and use them as they see fit.

Again, concentrated medicines, such as are measurably insoluble in the stomach, whether of an organic nature to do local injury to that organ or not, will, on account of their extreme tardiness of solution, fail to manifest their action, and a quantity that will have no perceptible action when administered clear, will often act promptly when combined properly with assistant solvents. Readers, whoever you may be, that intend to give much internal medicine, study carefully three things, viz.: never give anything that can do your patients constitutional injury,—study to give your medicines with the least possible inconvenience to the recipients,—and endeavor honestly to procure the most speedy recovery possible under the circumstances. These, strictly observed, with a liberal medical education and good judgment, you must, you certainly will succeed.

CHAPTER VIII.

BATHING.

THE important part performed by the human skin in the process of sustaining life and health, is such as to render it second in importance to no other organ of the body. Its innumerable excretory ducts are so important in their functions,

that it is admitted to be a fact that life cannot be maintained any material length of time with the distraction of one-third of the surface of the body. Or, by covering the body with an impervious substance, so as to prevent the escape of matter that is in process of elimination, will very speedily have an observable effect upon the individual so covered, and if allowed long to remain, will soon produce serious consequences. And the absorbent powers of the skin are no less important to life than the exhalent powers.

And the power of this organ to properly perform its functions is dependent entirely upon the condition in which it is kept. In regard to the power of the skin for absorption, CARPENTER, page 502, § 676, says: "The mucous membrane of the alimentary canal is by no means the only channel through which nutritive or other substances may be introduced into the circulating apparatus. The *lymphatic* system is present in all animals which have a lacteal system, and the two evidently constitute one set of vessels. The lymphatics, however, instead of commencing on the intestinal walls, are distributed through the greater part of the body, especially on the skin; their origins cannot be clearly traced, but they seem in general to form a plexus in the substance of the tissues, from which the convergent trunks arise. After passing, like the lacteals, through a series of glandular bodies (the precise nature of which will be presently considered, § 682), they empty their contents

into the same receptacle with the lacteals, and the mingled products of both pass into the sanguiferous system. We find in the skin, also, a most copious distribution of capillary blood-vessels, the arrangement of which is by no means unlike that of the blood-vessels of the alimentary canal; and its surface is further extended by the elevations that form the sensory papillæ, which are in many points comparable to the intestinal villi, although their special function is so different. In the lowest tribes of animals, and in the earliest condition of the higher, it would seem as if absorption by the *external surface* is almost equally important to the maintenance of life with that which takes place through the internal reflection of it, forming the walls of the digestive cavity. In the adult condition of the higher animals, however, the special function of the latter is so much exalted that it usually supercedes the necessity of any other supply; and the function of the cutaneous and pulmonary surfaces may be considered as rather that of exhalation than of absorption. But there are peculiar conditions of the system in which the exhibition of fluid through these surfaces is performed with great activity, supplying what would otherwise be a most important deficiency. It may take place either through the direct application of fluid through the surface, or even through the medium of atmosphere, in which a greater or less proportion of watery vapor is usually dissolved. This absorption occurs most vigorously when the

system has been drained of its fluid, either by an excess of excretions, or by a diminution of the regular supply." Again, § 677: "It may be desirable to adduce some individual cases which will set this function in a striking point of view; and those may be first noticed in which the absorption took place through the contact of *liquids* with the skin. It is well known that shipwrecked sailors and others who are suffering from thirst, owing to the want of fresh water, find it greatly alleviated, or altogether relieved, by dipping their clothes into the sea and putting them on while still wet, or by frequently immersing their own bodies. Dr. CURRIE relates the case of a patient laboring under *dysphagia* (difficulty of swallowing) in its most advanced stage, the introduction of any nutriment whatever, either fluid or solid, into the stomach, having become perfectly impracticable. Under these melancholy circumstances, an attempt was made to prolong his existence by the exhibition of nutritive enemata (injections), and by immersion of the body, night and morning, in a bath of milk and water. During the continuance of this plan, his weight, which had been previously rapidly diminishing, remained stationary, although the quantity of excretions was increased. How much of the absorption, which must have been effected to replace the amount of excreted fluid, is to be attributed to the baths, and how much to the enemata, is not easy to say; but it is important to remark that the thirst which was troublesome

during the first days of the patient's abstinence, was abated, and, as he declared, removed by the tepid bath, in which he had the most grateful sensations." "It cannot be doubted," Dr. CURRIE observes, "that the discharge by stool and perspiration exceeded the weight of the clysters; and the loss by the urinary secretion, which increased from 24 oz. to 36 oz. under this system, is only to be accounted for by the cutaneous absorption." Dr. S. SMITH mentions that a man, who had lost nearly 3 lbs. by perspiration during an hour and a quarter's labor in a very hot atmosphere, regained 8 oz. by immersion in a warm bath at 95° for half an hour. The experiments of Dr. MADDEN (Prize Essay on Cutaneous Absorption, pp. 59-63) show that a positive increase usually takes place in the weight of the body during immersion in the warm bath, even though there is at the same time a loss of weight by pulmonary exhalation, and by transudation* from the skin.

This increase was in some instances as much as 5 drams in half an hour; whilst the loss of weight during the previous half hour had been $6\frac{1}{2}$ drams, so that, if the same rate of loss were continued in the bath, the real gain by absorption must have been nearly an ounce and a half. Why this gain was much less than in the cases just

* That part of the function of cutaneous transpiration, which consists in simple exhalation, is of course completely checked by such immersion; but that which is the result of an actual secretory process in the cutaneous glands is increased by heat, even though this be accomplished with moisture.

alluded to, is at once accounted for by the fact that there was no deficiency in the latter cases of the fluids naturally present in the body.

§ 678. "The quantity of water which may be imbibed from the *vapor* of the atmosphere would exceed beliefs, were not the facts on which the assertion rests beyond all question. Dr. DILL relates the case of a diabetic patient, who for five weeks passed 24 lbs. of urine each twenty-four hours; his ingesta during the same period amounted to 22 lbs. At the commencement of the disease he weighed 145 lbs., and when he died 27 lbs. of loss had been sustained. The daily excess of the excretions over the ingesta could not have been less than 4 lbs., making 140 pounds for the thirty-five days during which the complaint lasted. If from this we deduct the amount of diminution which the weight of the body sustained during the time, we shall still have 113 lbs. to be accounted for, which can only have entered the body from the atmosphere. A case of ovarian dropsy has been recorded, in which it was observed that the patient, during eighteen days, drank 692 ozs. or 43 pints of fluid, and that she discharged by urine and by paracentesis (taping) 1,298 ozs. or 91 pints, which leaves a balance of 606 ozs. or 38 pints, to be similarly accounted for."

The following remarkable fact is mentioned by Dr. WATSON, in his Chemical Essays: "A lad at Newmarket, having been almost starved, in order that he might be reduced to a proper weight for

riding a match, was weighed at 9 A. M., and again at 10 A. M.; and he was found to have gained nearly 30 ozs. in weight in the course of this hour, though he had only drank half a glass of wine in the interim."

"A parallel instance was related to the author by the late Sir G. HILL, then governor of St. Vincent. A jockey had been for some time in training for a race, in which that gentleman was much interested, and had been reduced to the proper weight. On the morning of the trial, being much oppressed with thirst, he took one cup of tea, and shortly afterwards his weight was found to have increased 6 lbs., so that he was incapacitated for riding. Nearly the whole of the increase in the former case, and at least three-fourths in the latter, must be attributed to cutaneous absorption, which function was probably stimulated by the wine that was taken in the one case, and by the tea in the other."

§ 679. "Not only water, but substances dissolved in it, may be thus introduced. It has been found that, after bathing in infusions of madder, rhubarb and turmeric, the urine was tinged with these substances; and that a garlic plaster affected the breath, when every care was taken, by breathing through a tube connected with the exterior of the department, that the odor should not be received into the lungs. Garlic acid has been found in the urine, after the external application of a decoction of a bark containing it; and the soothing influence

in cases of neuralgic pain, of the external application of cherry-laurel water, is well known. Many saline substances are absorbed by the skin, when applied to it in solution; and it is interesting to remark, that, contrary to what happens in regard to the absorption of these from the alimentary canal (whole channel from mouth to rectum), they are for the most part more readily discoverable in the absorbents than in the veins. This is probably due to the fact, that the imbibition of them is governed entirely by physical laws, in obedience to which, they pass most readily into the vessels which present the thinnest walls and largest surface. In the intestines the vascular plexus (network) on each vein is far more extensive than the ramifying lacteal which originates in it; and as the walls of the veins are thin, there is considerable facility for the entrance of saline and other substances into the general current of the circulation; but in the skin, the lymphatics are distributed much more minutely and extensively than the veins; and soluble matters, therefore, enter them in preference to the veins. The absorbent power of the lymphatics of the skin is well known by the following experiment. A bandage having been tied by SCHREGER round the hind leg of a puppy, the limb was kept for 24 hours in tepid milk; at the expiration of this period, the lymphatics were found full of milk, whilst the veins contained none. In repeating this experiment upon a young man, no milk could be detected

in the blood drawn from a vein. It has been shown by MUELLER that when the posterior extremities of a frog were kept for two hours in a solution of prussiate of potass, the salt had freely entered the lymphatics, but had not entered the veins. It does not follow, however, from these and similar experiments, that in all tissues the lymphatics absorb more readily than the veins; for as the capillary blood-vessels in the lungs are much more freely exposed to the surface of the air-cells than are the lymphatics, we should, on the principles just now stated, expect the former to absorb more readily. This appears from experiment to be the case, for, when a solution of prussiate of potass was injected by MAYER into the lungs, the salt could be detected in the serum of the blood much sooner than in the lymph, and in the blood of the left cavities of the heart, before it had reached the right." With the foregoing facts in view, the vast importance of maintaining a proper healthy condition of the skin will readily be admitted, and in order to do this, two things are really necessary: first, to open the pores by a proper exhalent action, and, secondly, to remove all obstructing matter from the surface of the body, in order to develop the full capacities of the skin, as well as to produce a proper condition for it, to be enabled to perform fully and properly both the offices of excretion and absorption. There never was, in all probability, a subject more egregiously abused than has been this subject of bathing and proper man-

agement of the surface of the human body. In fact it has been hobby rode and re-rode, until absurdity and mischief has grown to be the general rule with many publications upon this subject. The idea that a man is so fishy in his organism as to require to be in the water a large portion of the time, or that he is such a hot-blooded animal as to require the constant application of cold water to his surface, in order to carry off the supernatant heat, is simply ridiculous. In many constitutions the calorific functions are so deficient, that there is generally a want of a proper amount of heat in the system to maintain a healthy vital action. In such cases the manner of bathing and time between ablutions is a very important item. One lady of this class of constitution, with whom I became acquainted a few months before her death, and who was at that time beyond recovery, informed me that she obtained Fowler & Wells' *Hydro-pathic Journal* some three and a half years previously, and became a convert to its dogmas, and that she had bathed every morning for three years in cold water, with the result continually of declining health, and yet she had never (strange to say) even suspected that the constantly increasing coldness of the body, and breaking down of its general nervous energies, was caused by the constant application of the water carrying off the caloric from her body, until I so informed her; and then I could not induce her to discontinue it and adopt a stimulating tonic and nutritious course, but she

actually obtained assistance and continued the bath for six months longer, at which time she died of paralysis. This lady was a Mrs. BOND, who came from the East, and stopped in Michigan, in order to regain her health by the influence of a western climate. She died in Litchfield, Hillsdale County. If the Creator had intended to have the human organism constantly in water, He would have fashioned it after BARNUM's mermaid, and furnished it with tail and fins. Some constitutions, of course, will bear far more frequent bathing than others. And as the manner of bathing has very much to do with the result, and no two persons will generally apply the bath in the same manner exactly alike, or will understand equally well the proper conditions of the system when it is applied, therefore of all things done ordinarily for the sick, there is none in which there is a less amount of good common sense exercised. No one application of a medicinal nature really deserves greater attention, or requires more scientific knowledge, than does the art of bathing properly and at proper times. And any person to be fully qualified to act the part of a correct hydropathist, should be thoroughly acquainted with all the departments of science required to constitute a good, competent practitioner of medicine. I intend to submit a few practical ideas upon the subject, which will be of vast use to the reader, if he shall comply faithfully with the suggestions. Bathing, in a state of health (unless laboring at very dusty employments), *once*

a week, is amply sufficient. The body should never be immersed, and continued in cold water but a very short time, say not more than one or two minutes, when the blood is heated by active exertion, or otherwise, and if the water is entered under such circumstances, the exercise for a few minutes after leaving the *cold* bath should be sufficient to induce a moderate perspiration all over the body.

No more fruitful source of disease exists than the very common practice of laboring in summer until Saturday night, and then, while the blood is heated, to "go in swimming," and remain for from thirty to sixty minutes, leaving the water with the perspiration thoroughly and suddenly checked. I believe it to be far less sinful to go quietly on Sunday morning and wash when the blood is cool, than to commit *suicide* on Saturday night, although it is better to obey the injunction: "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy," etc. None but really necessary work should be done on that day. To stand in a tub of warm water in a room where no air currents can reach you, is by far the better way to bathe, using castile soap, soda, or some other agent, to thoroughly cleanse the skin; then, your blood being heated at such a time will do no harm. But our main object is to direct the nurse in a proper method and time of application in the process of bathing, when applied to the sick. In some forms of disease the imperious condition of the skin, and in others the

rapidly accumulating noxious matters being constantly eliminated from the body, and remaining upon the skin, and if not removed being subject to absorption, renders some proper measure for reducing the skin in any case to a normal condition, actually necessary, in order that nature may be left free from obstruction, and health be as speedily restored as possible. In cases of bathing, the first precaution is to see that no current of air flows upon the wet surface, so as to produce a sense of chilliness while in the act of ablution. In all forms of disease where there is a stated time in which high febrile action prevails, the bathing should be done at the time when the fever is the highest. In such cases the bath may be moderately cold and do no harm. In all low grades of fever the bath should be warm, and in the high grades it is better to wash the surface of the body all over every two or three days, with a good solution of warm soda water or castile soap, in addition to the cold bath, but the washing with the cleansing agent should be done when the fever is off, or during the sweating stage, when the skin can easily be entirely cleansed. In the high febrile action you can apply the cold bath every time the fever arises to a full stage, which will generally be every day or every second day. This application being only resorted to to equalize the circulation, it can be as well done, if the patient is feeble, by rolling in a cold wet sheet, in which case leave the sheet around the patient, until the fever runs off; then have dry bed

clothes, well heated by the fire, ready, and as soon as possible change from the wet to the dry and warm. While in the wet sheet see that no cold air is allowed to pass into the bed. If the wet sheet is not convenient, wet a sponge (good size), or a suitable piece of cloth, in cold water, then wring the water measurable out, and often repeating this process, sponge the whole surface several times over, or until the skin appears cool or moderately so, and in case the fever does not recede in the course of an hour afterwards, reapply as before. A warm alkaline-saline or saponaceous bath may be applied in the same manner, where the patient is feeble. In low grades of disease a warm sponging should be gone through with every day, and with all the friction that the patient will bear. In all cases of general washing, where the strength of the patient will bear the fatigue necessary—and in almost all cases of chronic disease they will bear it, and generally be benefited by it, and also in acute disease many times—in such cases the best manner of bathing is the following: Raise the temperature of the room to blood-heat, or so that it will produce no chillness to a naked person with a dry skin. See that no currents of air are flowing to cause a chill to the patient. Now throw down a large blanket, so as to shield the carpet, or, if the floor is not so covered, in order to shield the feet from the floor, and also to close any apertures that may be in it. Then set a washtub on the

center of the blanket, and fill it half full of soft water, as hot as the feet will bear; now let the patient be seated by the side of the tub, and place the feet in it while the body remains well covered, until the perspiration starts freely all over the body; if this does not occur in twenty minutes, add a little boiling water to that in the tub, and give the patient to drink some warm mint tea. When this condition is fully developed, be sure that the temperature of the room has not diminished; then let the patient stand up in the tub, and with the help of an assistant wash all over with castile soap suds, soda water (warm), or whatever desired, and then rinse the whole body with the water in the tub, wipe the body dry and rub it well; then put on the under clothes, which must be clean, well aired and heated, and ready for wearing; then scrape the feet, if there is dead skin on them, wash, wipe and rub them well, and then put on well heated, clean, dry stockings, and then return to the bed, which must be well aired and the sheets warmed, or, if able, return to your avocation. It is important for those considered well to go through with such a course of bathing before bed time, in which case (unless the bed is in the same room), sit until the room and system cools down to a normal condition, before retiring. Persons in a state of health will be vastly benefited by following this course of bathing themselves once in ten days, especially in warm weather.

One of the very best baths is the spirit vapor bath, but on account of inconvenience, etc., in applying, I will here omit its description.

CHAPTER IX.

DIET FOR THE SICK.

THE digestive powers of the stomach, whether in health or in sickness, are usually measured by the amount of secretion of gastric fluid and the *quality* of the same. *Quantity* and *quality* are both to be considered by the nurse having charge of the sick, as to articles of diet, always. If the amount of the secretion of gastric fluid is sufficient for the purposes of a healthy digestion in the stomach, nature will readily indicate the fact at once. In such a case, the demand for the more solid substances of food and the larger amount, will be indicated by the gustatory pleasure and sensations of comfort in the reception of the same. If the proper secretions are wanting, or are in a deranged condition, the most exquisite quality of food and the smallest amount tendered, will instinctively be repelled or loathed, by what we denominate “a want of appetite.” The *appetite* then, more than almost any other sensitive function of the animal economy, will become the ready chronicler of the truthful consideration of the system as to health. Nature bears no false testimony here. All the

springs of life, center in the normal action of the stomach, and the proper assimilation of food in the process of digestion. These first instincts of nature being duly considered in this regard by the nurse, they will then be able to judge more discreetly relative to diet for the sick. Now then, many persons who act as nurses go widely from the mark by supposing fluids and those articles of a bland nature, are more easily digested than more solid food, and that meats are more objectionable than articles containing a large amount of starch and sugar. This is not necessarily the true state of the case. Often among the more easily digestive articles of food are to be reckoned wild animals and fowls, owing to the fact, in a great measure, that they are so abundantly supplied with muscular fiber, and, in a ratio with domestic animals, decreasing in the adipose or fatty substance. Now in all cases too much fluid for the proportion of nutriment certainly retards digestion. There is a very striking peculiarity in regard to the result reached by the stomach in the act of digestion of various nutritious substances, which is actually necessary to have borne in mind by the nurse whose business it is to have charge of the sick, and which facts will fully prove the absurdity of any one following a routine course of diet. It becomes actually necessary to have a change of diet in order to maintain an appetite, as the constant use of any one article will produce disgust with the recipient and retard digestion in the stomach. If we eat

milk, white of eggs, the seed of the pea, or the flesh of animals, these substances must all be reduced in the stomach to the form of albumen. Milk is a substance arranged by nature as being alone the only substance containing *variety* sufficient for the growth and relish of the recipients in the adolescent state; but this does not hold good with adults, for they, having become fully matured, require more solid food. Milk, it will be observed, contains considerable *albumen* (caseine), a large proportion of oily matter, and sugar. Now this fact shows why milk ranks *first* as an article of diet in the provision of nature.

Still in many diseased conditions, and more especially where there is a greater or less degree of febrile action in the system, the caseine will be formed into a very tough curd and thereby become indigestible and injurious. And again it so happens in many cases of diseased action, that the stomach contains too little pepsine, or the active principle of the gastric juice, to properly form a curd; the *pepsine* being supposed to be a modification of albumen, and its office to act as a ferment. It will readily appear that to cook the milk with the simple article of flour of wheat and you add vastly to the value of the food, prevent the formation of any tough curd, and form a combination in which the virus fermentation can very easily and readily be produced, and complete digestion be easily performed. Milk porridge I regard as among the very best articles of diet. Again, the

flavor of the various articles of food is actually necessary to stimulate digestion. The principal, *osmazome*, which is a protine compound, possessing the peculiar aroma imparted to the broth in cookery, is vastly essential to stimulate the desires for eating, and assists greatly in the secretion of the gastric fluid, and the same may be said of all substances that agreeably excite the appetite, whether through the nasal or pneumogastric nerves, or both conjointly. Frequent change of diet is of first importance, as well as variety of kind, in the management of the sick. Corn meal gruel is a very excellent article of diet, if not too long continued or used too much alone, so as to cause disgust in the patient. I will here say that ordinarily no diet should be carried to this point in its administration. In some cases, however, the patient has a hearty disgust for all food, and under such circumstances it not unfrequently becomes necessary for the nurse to use great judgment in the case. Administer small quantities of nourishment as they may feel it is required. Generally in these conditions the quantity so given may be quite small, but ought to be regularly given and not too far apart.

In the preparation of diet for the sick it is a safe rule to never prepare and offer to a sick person a diet so innutritious, tasteless and inodorous that one in good health would not relish it. Good digestible food, even of considerable richness, is far better, if given in proper quantity, than bland diet in large quantity.

Again, the stomach will often appear to bear a small quantity of the lean flesh of animal, such as squirrel, rabbit, etc., or of fowl, such as snipe, woodcock, pheasant, quail, robin, lark, etc., well masticated, better than it will the broth made from the same. This undoubtedly is due to the fact, that retaining the food for some time in the mouth in the act of chewing it, the salivary glands are thereby excited, and a free flow and admixture of the saliva occurs before the food enters the stomach; the stomach in the meantime, as it were, is telegraphed to and makes due preparation for its reception and digestion. The best manner, where the stomach will bear it, to cook these agents, is by broiling. If that will not do, why then make broth, but make it good and relishable. Beef steak, mutton steak and chop, and chickens, are among the best domesticated meats. Pork as a rule we believe to be profitably laid aside in dieting the sick, on account of its fatty nature and consequent tardy digestion. We do not object to this article on account of the *trichinæ* it contains, from the fact that we have lived several years in this world, ate pork, and drank tea, coffee and water, and yet we have never swallowed a steamboat, or been blown up by the bursting of the boiler. However if pork is used as a diet for the sick, let it be the lean part. I have often, in using beef steak for the sick, found the stomach to revolt at the broth of it, and appeared to be too feeble also to digest the fibre of the meat, and yet by broiling

nicely and carefully pressing the meat from time to time on a plate with a knife, a large proportion of its juices could be thus got out, and the stomach would bear this gratefully, and one spoonful would contain a large amount of nutriment. I regard common house tea (*Thea Chinesis*) as a good drink for sick persons if they relish it at their meals, but of course it should not be used in great quantity at any one time, and so with other drink. The general rules for dieting the sick should be, to give the food as agreeable a flavor as possible; change the diet frequently, to prevent as far as possible, your patients from becoming weary of its sameness; avoid indigestible articles of food, such as cabbage, pickles, raw onions, much fat meat, hard cooked eggs, rich pies and cakes, etc. Every good nurse will appropriate a due share of time and care to the proper preparation and kinds of food required in each individual case that comes under their charge. One that does not is unfit for a nurse.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

INTERMITTENT FEVER—FEVER AND AGUE.

WE have not space in this work to enter upon any general doctrinal discussion relative to the various contested points so very extensively set forth in the writings of WATSON, WOOD, EBERLEE, GREGORY, PAINE, HUNTER, JONES, MORROW, NEWTON, POWELL, etc. Nor are we able to do the subject more thorough justice than has been done by these gentlemen, to whose writings we refer any one desiring an extensive doctrinal and argumentative reading upon the various points under controversy. I shall be satisfied here by assuming an affirmative position, and doing what may by some be regarded as jumping at conclusions.

1st, then, I will say fever is only a *symptom* of disease, or an external manifestation of internal or local cause,—the cause generally being obstruction.

2nd, at the risk of being criticised, I will affirm that the two extremes, as far as mildness and intensity are concerned, may very properly be said to be simple intermittent, and congestive. Again, I will affirm that all fevers are congestive, only

varying in degree of congestive action, owing to the different measure of obstruction or cause that is present in various cases. When we speak of a congestive chill, as confined strictly to a particular case, it is only used as a designation, and is not to be regarded as presenting features different from all other chills, only in degree of intensity. In point of fact you would be as correct in saying *salt* salt or *sweet* sugar. In one condition of the system the obstruction is so great that the powers of nature, unassisted by artificial aids, are incapable of bringing about a reaction called congestive chill. In the other, nature is able to bring about an equalization or reaction, unaided by any artificial means.

Natural Treatment of Intermittent Fever.—First, in all ordinary cases evacuate the bowels gently, in order to remove any improper accumulations from the stomach and bowels. For this purpose use compound powder of senna 2 drams (*see appendix*).

Add to it a suitable quantity of sugar and water, stir it well, and take one-third of the whole once in two hours. If this should fail to operate within six hours, repeat it with the same quantity and in the same way. If this cannot be had take rhubarb in powder, 30 grains; soda, 30 grains. Mix, and add sugar and water, and if desired, also essence of peppermint, to make pleasant. Stir up well, and take in six to eight doses, two hours apart. After the bowels have moved gently, you can give, if you desire to do so, a pill made as follows (or

take it in powder if you choose): Quinine, 30 grains; powd. gum myrrh, 20 grains; cayenne, 10 grains; morphine, 2 grains. Mix and form into 15 pills or powders, and take one every two, three, or four hours, as the stomach will conveniently bear.

All of this, excepting the mere act of evacuating the bowels, is absolutely unnecessary, but people are so accustomed to dosing they cannot at once be restrained from such a course.

Natural Treatment—effectual and actually necessary.—1st, evacuate the bowels; 2d, apply the *Renovator*, charged with fluid No. 1, over the fleshy portions of the stomach and over the abdomen; do this thoroughly an hour or so before the time for the chill to come on, if convenient, if not, at any time. If the chill recurs as late as the third day from this (this has never occurred with me when the application was thorough), re-apply it everywhere the space is clear from signs of the former application, and also along the spine, each side, in a single row of taps close together. If convenient bathe once in four days with warm alkaline water, rubbing the skin well. If not convenient to bathe, sponge the surface in the bed with sponge or flannel cloth, and the same wash or bath. If the urinary organs are abnormal in their action, apply the instrument across the small of the back, or opposite the kidney, and in a few hours all will be right. This treatment, so simple, will never fail to cure if thoroughly applied.

If the first treatment recommended is adopted, use the instrument as directed in the second course.

This course will cure all fevers characterized by distinct exacerbations, chills or periodicity (excepting congestive chills, as they are generally called, the treatment for which will be found under the head of congestive fever, no matter what may be their types or varieties), whether quotidian (occurring daily or oftener), or tertian (occurring once in forty-eight hours), or quartan (occurring once in seventy-two hours), etc., etc.

CHAPTER II.

CONGESTIVE FEVER OR CONGESTIVE CHILL.

So called, on account of the extreme rapidity with which the blood recedes from the external blood vessels and accumulates in the internal structures, and the cause of diseased action being so overpowering that nature cannot of herself, without artificial assistance, bring about an equalization of the circulating medium, or, in other words, a reaction.

I have thought best to place this next in order after intermitting fever, on account of its treatment being different from ordinary febrile diseases. This disease is of very frequent occurrence in many portions of our country, and in a great measure un-

manageable, with the ordinary methods of practice, from which fact very many pass to an untimely grave.

Improved treatment, and the only absolutely successful one.

When called, immediately charge the *Renovator* with Fluid No. 3 (cholera fluid), and apply pretty freely all over the body, arms and legs, to the elbows and knees. In thirty to forty minutes the chill will have passed off, and signs of reaction will appear. Then give, *internally*, the following:

Quinine, 40 grains; rhubarb powd., 30 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains; cayenne, 10 grains.

Form into twenty powders or pills, and give one every two hours until the bowels gently move, and then only once in four to six hours.

After reaction is fully restored, then arm the instrument with Fluid No. 1, and apply in patches as large as the hand, leaving a space intervening of about the same size, or if not a case of the very worst type, leave a space twice as large. Thus go all over the system from elbows to knees; this will, in a little time, remove the obstructing cause, and prevent a return of the chill.

Within two days, bathing or sponging should be thoroughly done with the alkaline bath. (See chap. 8.)

It is sometimes necessary, after six or eight days, if the patient does not feel exactly right, to re-apply

the instrument charged with Fluid No. 1, and mildly evacuate the bowels, and bathe again.

I am fully convinced that under no circumstances should large quantities of concentrated active irritating medicines be thrown into the stomach, unless in cases of poisoning, where active emesis is necessary.

Pay same attention to urinary organs as recommended in the former disease.

CHAPTER III.

CONTINUED FEVERS.

Divided into 1st, Simple Continued, 2d, Typhoid, and 3d, Typhus.

First. Called continued, from the fact that no distinct remissions or intermissions occur generally during its progress.

This form of disease more generally begins about the same as simple intermittent or remittent.

Second. TYPHOID.

Third. TYPHUS.

As these forms of diseased action are, properly speaking, only malignant continued fever, in its varied degrees of development, our main object will be to fully prepare every reader so they may break up the disease in the first stage, and prevent

the much-to-be-dreaded consequences to follow in case of a termination in typhoid or typhus types of disease. In this work its brevity prevents a lengthy detailing of symptoms of various diseases, and I shall content myself by referring the reader, who desires to study minutiae in that direction, more generally, to the writings of NEWTON, POWELL, KING, SHERWOOD, JONES, SCUDDER, EBERLEE, WOOD, WATSON, etc. In a larger work, which I intend publishing, I shall carefully attend to these matters in their various relations to the new system of direct medication, etc. In this I shall be from necessity somewhat limited in the symptoms of diseases herein specified.

In the treatment of simple continued, or initiative malignant continued fevers, the two great objects to be attained are first, to remove the cause or obstruction, *i. e.* if the fever is primary; if not, to correct the cause. Second, to as speedily as possible restore a normal-healthy condition to the lining membranes of the stomach and alimentary canal, that the consequences of the advanced stages may be entirely averted.

And let me here remark, that I have never had a case of fever run into advanced typhoid since I brought this new method into general use in my practice. "An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure," is the old adage.

When a fever, by the general appearance of the patient, such as the *pulse*, *breath*, *enlargement* of the *pupilla*, or *extreme redness* of the *margin* of

the *tongue*, peculiarity of the *coating* thereon, etc., indicates a certain progress towards a malignant form, the physician or assistant, be they doctor or private citizen, must know that more energy to remove such diseased action is required than in a form in which no evidence of any cause of great magnitude exists. And still, in the ordinary manner of treating disease of such types by way of the stomach, the more malignant the disease becomes the less the attendant will be able to do on account of the constantly diminishing powers of the digestive and assimilative functions. And if the disease is permitted to go on unbroken until nature, almost exhausted, is only a wreck just out of the grave, it will require a long time for recovery *under any treatment*, even with the best of care and good management.

Could the course hereafter recommended be universally adopted, no one would ever be pained at beholding in civilized society such a heart-sickening spectacle as is frequently met with in advanced stages of low grades of fevers. And in that case no mention of treatment for such cases would be required. But as at present we do meet with such cases, I shall briefly refer to them before I finish this subject, and give what I regard as a proper mode of treatment.

Improved and Infallible Treatment for the three foregoing Types of Fever in their earlier stages.

1. Arm the *Renovator* with Fluid No. 1; apply very thoroughly over the whole chest and abdomen;

this will withdraw from within all gastro-intestinal irritation. The system will be largely medicated, and if the absorption should be sufficient, so that there is not upon the second day a vast crop of pustules, from the size of a pin-head to a grain of corn, then reapply the instrument thoroughly until this end is fully attained, when the fever will certainly yield within three days of a full result of this kind. If compelled to reapply, go down upon the thighs and out upon the upper arms with it. The bowels should be evacuated, and the secretions aroused, and strength sustained as much as can be safely done. For this purpose use the following:

Powd. rhubarb, 10 grains; powd. cayenne, 10 grains; podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; liptandrin, 6 grains; gelsemin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains; quinine, 40 grains.

Form into twenty pills or powders. Give one every two or four hours, as the stomach will bear, alternating or giving between times from four to six grains of carbonate of soda, in some mint tea or essence and water. Sponging the surface with alkaline water should not be omitted. For this purpose dissolve three drams of carbonate of soda in one pint of warm water, or two tablespoonfuls of salt, or, if convenient, alternate them, using one and then the other at every other time. For drink use elm, or gum arabic mucilage, cold, and cold water. To keep drink cold, put it into a pitcher, or proper dish, and set it in a pan of cold water, kept so by ice if it can be had; if not,

change it often, refilling the outside dish with cold water from the well.

I desire here to offer a few remarks in regard to what is a proper and judicious course to be pursued in fevers with drink; and it is equally important to be observed in all fevers, and every form of disease where a great desire for drink exists, or the stomach is weak. Drink may be given very often, but should always be in very small quantity—say from one to two tablespoonfuls—so that the whole will be immediately absorbed. No quantity sufficient to accumulate upon the stomach, and become heated so as to produce the consequences that will always result from drinking warm water, should be given. Experience will convince any observing individual of the great importance of a faithful observance of this rule, and save their patients from much distress and injury. In cases of vomiting this should be most strenuously observed. The course pursued by very many, even those claiming to be physicians, in giving large quantities of medicine, food, drink, etc., to persons who are in a condition to render such a course actually injurious, leads one to conjecture that they regard a sick man in the light of a rusty engine whose bearings are adhering together, and it becomes necessary to oil them, and then to get up a sufficient head of steam to run it, be its condition whatever it may. But remember, reader, that the central power is the part most in danger under a course of aggressive treatment. And the do-

nothing course of homœopathy is preferable generally to this.

The *vis-medicatrix naturæ* (the healthy power inherent in an animated body) left alone will succeed better than to resort to a course which is nothing more nor less than an abuse of nature because of her misfortunes and distress. With the course heretofore recommended, you will successfully remove all the obstructing matter from the machinery, and put it in running order, when the inherent power will easily do the rest. This is proper, because it is common sense and science.

Treatment after the disease has advanced to its malignant form, and the sufferer is reduced to a low condition. Typhoid and Typhus.

In the advanced stage of these fevers, during the long struggle of nature for life, she has thrown off or eliminated a very large share of the cause of the disease, and nearly undergone destruction in the conflict, and we shall be compelled in a great measure to await the slow return of the digestive and assimilative functions to a normal standard. Still important and auxiliary means are necessary here, often to prevent the complete work of destruction, and aid in the restoration to health.

The heart, spleen, lungs, liver, kidneys, bowels, and in fact the whole of the internal organs, having in various cases presented more or less evidence of organic lesion in various persons upon whom a *post-mortem* has been instituted, it would

appear difficult for one at first thought to say how the instrument should be employed in such cases. But as I regard the ravages of the disease to be more generally confined to the stomach, bowels, spleen and heart, and as it matters not at what point your act of diversion is commenced, I have in all the cases falling under my care, and in this condition, applied the instrument sparingly every two days to the left side, in the regions of the heart and spleen, over the stomach and bowels, and between the shoulders and along the spine, doing it so as to each time touch the spaces intervening between those spots whereon it was previously applied. This will be of great service in aiding in the removal of what matter still remains in the system of a deleterious character. The instrument should be armed with Fluid No. 1 for this purpose. If local pain at any time occurs, arm it with Fluid No. 3, and apply freely over the point of pain, and relief will soon be obtained. In case of bleeding from the bowels, which sometimes occurs during the progress of these fevers, arrest it with a decoction made of two ounces of dry cornus coccinata bark (green ozier), boiled in one quart of water, strained, and two tablespoonfuls of common salt added thereto. Give all the stomach will bear, when it is cold, beginning with one tablespoonful, every fifteen to thirty minutes. This has never failed in my hands to arrest the hemorrhage. If bleeding at the nose occurs, it is generally a good omen, unless it becomes profuse,

in which case apply the instrument along the spine, and carefully but thoroughly plug up the nose with very finely grated dried beef. This is infallible if properly done.

Medicine.—Make a strong decoction of Peruvian bark, and when cold add an equal measurement of good Port or Madeira wine. *Dose*, one tablespoonful from three to eight times a day, or oftener if the stomach will bear it. Regulate the bowels once in two or three days, if necessary, with small doses of rhubarb and soda, mixed in equal parts. *Dose*, three to six grains given every two to four hours, until the desired effect is produced. In case of dangerous diarrhœa, make pills or powders of quinine, 20 grains; powd. gum opium, 5 grains; tannin, 60 grains. This is sufficient for twenty doses, given in one, two, three or four hours, as required.

Diet should be light, easily digestible, but nourishing, in as high a degree as possible under the circumstances.

CHAPTER IV.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

THIS form of febrile disease is usually of but short duration, terminating, in a few days, spontaneously; occurs generally in middle life, and in robust constitutions, with *those having a large volume of blood*. It is characterized by intense arterial action and great heat upon the surface of the body, and generally more or less aberration of mind.

Cappillary congestion, of a temporary character, being a prominent feature in this type of fever, there is no form of disease in which the action of the acupuncture instrument will produce more immediate relief than in this, *especially* among diseases of a febrile character.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the *Renovator* with Fluid No. 1, and apply it to the fleshy portions of the body, from the elbows to the knees, embracing, as nearly as you can, about one-half of the surface. Evacuate the bowels with the compound powder of senna. (*See appendix*). Diuretics are generally urgently required, for which take

Sweet spirits of nitre, 2 ounces; essence of wintergreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Mix.

Dose, a half teaspoonful every two hours until the urine becomes free and of proper color. The third day bathe freely, or sponge with the alkaline compound for bath, in order to remove all matter of an improper character from the skin, to prevent absorption.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As the treatment of those forms of febrile disease already treated of, will readily enable the reader to treat any of the intermediate varieties, I shall only treat of one form more in this class of disease, namely:

Yellow Fever.

And I do not desire to deceive any one, and will therefore say in advance, that the remarks hereafter made will be deductions of a theoretical character, and not, as in the preceding cases, the result of actual application in practice. Still, with the facts presented, no one can well doubt the result, *i. e.*, if plainly observable cause can lead to results plainly deducible. I do not doubt that those who may purchase this treatise, and who reside in a climate subject to this dreaded malady, will, upon reading it, be induced, in good faith, to avail themselves of the suggestions herein contained; and I do not, in the least, doubt the result being all that they can desire. Some, on reading this, may think the author too sanguine. Well, let me say to such that this is no patent humbug, but a vast reality of glorious proportions, and I

know, from the results of eighteen years of extensive practice in the ordinary way, and my experience with this, that there is ten-fold more value in this alone than there is in all the other knowledge relating to practical medicine. If results can prove anything, then this fact has been fully demonstrated. Reader, try it for yourself.

SUBJECT.—In the first stage of this malady, the cerebral disturbances present, such as dizziness and faintness, as well as a very severe pain in the head, together with a peculiar sensitiveness of the eyes to light, would lead one to suppose that there existed a great degree of gastro-intestinal irritation, which the vomiting in the second and third stages, and the peculiar matter ejected, fully demonstrate to be the fact. In the second stage the stomach will not bear anything, and the outside of the body, in the vicinity of the stomach, assumes a yellow color, especially on the breast and neck. In the third stage the vomiting is continued with equal severity, and what is ejected presents the appearance of coffee grounds, with intense burning pain in the stomach, and greenish discharges from the bowels, and frequently becoming very yellow all over the whole surface of the body. On *post-mortem* examination being instituted, the liver is found congested, the stomach contains black matter, supposed to be blood in a peculiar state of decomposition, and the internal coating of this organ is thickly interspersed with gan-

grenous spots. The bowels also present strong evidence of inflammatory action.

These are, in short and plain language, the leading characteristics in this form of disease. In regard to the real cause of this complaint, considerable diversity of opinion is entertained. But in regard to the effects no dispute exists, and this is what I propose now to deal with.

The cause, as in other fevers, is abstractive, of a nature peculiar to the locality in which it occurs. The result is intense local irritation of the stomach and bowels, with great internal congestion; and owing probably to the peculiar nature of the matter that has been received into the system, and which is generally believed to be the real cause of the disease, there is a very strong tendency to putrefication.

Now, with the allopathist, one of the important things to be done is to thoroughly evacuate the bowels. For this they use calomel; while the eclectics, holding to the same doctrine of evacuation, resort to more mild measures to accomplish the same object. This, in my judgment, is preferable; yet, I believe the doctrine to be incorrect. The improper contents of the stomach and bowels should undoubtedly be removed by evacuation, and that action once established, should be carried on gently through the whole course of the disease; and in this matter I believe with Prof. NEWTON, that the compound powder of senna is best, as

being of sufficient power, and yet sufficiently mild. (*See appendix.*)

This, I think, should only be given in quantity sufficient to move the bowels, and then be continued just sufficient to keep them open. But I fully believe the internal congestion in this, as in other forms of congestive disease, may be entirely controlled by the external action of the *Renovator*, as well as to remove the cause and bring about a complete restoration. In no case in which I have ever used it, has it failed to relieve the worst forms of gastro-intestinal irritation—checking and arresting nausea of the worst form in a very little time; curing the very worst forms of bowel complaints, where there was present intense vomiting, purging, and convulsions. When the action of the system is thoroughly withdrawn from the central organs towards the surface, and the deleterious matter accumulated in the stomach and bowels removed, it appears to be beyond doubt that all will come out right again. Should the new method fail in such cases, it would be the first instance in which a general principle was involved.

The consistency of being very cautious about using irritating cathartics in a form of disease, one of whose chief characteristics is internal congestion and intense irritation, will readily be appreciated without much argument.

And let me here say, that during many years of practice, I have been taught by experience that great caution in treating diseases accompanied with

extreme muco-intestinal injury or destruction, resulted in far better consequences than a rash course. Now, the superior statistical results of the do-nothing treatment of homœopathy over those of heroic allopathy, fully justify the above conclusion. But I am happy to know that there are those whose statistical record demonstrates that medicine is, withal, of some use to the world of mankind. And it is a well known fact that homœopathy depends entirely for its stock-in-trade of gas, upon the results of malpractice in the regular profession. As Dr. FORBS, of England, quaintly remarked, many years ago, when examining the statistics of the London hospitals, "as homœopathy is nothing, and allopathy is far more unsuccessful, therefore allopathy is worse than nothing."

But notwithstanding the allopathists, in their great zeal and large dosing with active poisons, produce in many cases astounding lists of mortality, yet, in contradistinction to homœopathy, it can truthfully be said that they rely upon science as the base of their experiments; and though she be somewhat tortured by their rashness, she will eventually in all, as she has already in many things, lead them to the full noonday of truth in all its majestic beauty. Allopathy has an *honorable* aim, and is *really something*.

CHAPTER V.

COLDS.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the Instrument with Fluid No. 1, if the cold is of some days standing. If it is recent and severe, mix Fluids No. 1 and 3 in equal parts. In either case apply freely over the whole chest, sparing only the breast bone. Give internally the following:

Powd. blood root, 2 drams; powd. liquorice, 4 drams; powd. cayenne, 30 grains; white gum arabic, 2 ounces; white sugar (honey is better), $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; pure water, 3 gills.

Curefully dissolve by heat the gum arabic in the water in a tin dish. Now add the sugar, and constantly stir it until it dissolves. Then put the other articles into a glass or earthen vessel, and add just cold water enough to form them into a thin mixture; and finally put with the rest in the tin dish, and let them scald well together. Should the compound become thick on cooling, add a very little hot water, and stir it well together.

Note.—The mixing of the blood root, liquorice and cayenne with the cold water is to break up all lumps, and cause a thorough incorporation with the rest of the compound. Whenever used this should be well stirred up or shaken in a bottle.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 teaspoonfuls every one, two or three hours, according to urgency of symptoms. For children, reduce according to table of doses. This course will never fail to entirely cure.

CHAPTER VI.

DIPHTHERIA.

THIS terrible malady will never prove fatal if taken in season and treated appropriately. Diphtheria is nothing more or less than that variety of croup denominated *pseudo-membranous*, to indicate the formation of a false membrane in the throat, in contradistinction to the common croup called catarrhal. The first symptoms of both are often very nearly alike, and both will yield to the same treatment. The name diphtheria was given by M. BRETONNEAU, in 1818.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 1, and apply very thoroughly on the front and sides of the throat from ear to ear, down on the chest, as low as one-third of the breast bone, from shoulder to shoulder. If this does not relieve in one hour, so that the breathing is much easier, rub the fluid sparingly but thoroughly all over where the in-

strument has been applied, and reapply the instrument thoroughly over the front part of the body, including the surface to which it was first applied, thence down to the umbilicus (navel). The first application in recent cases will almost always cure. But where the case is of some time standing, it will be necessary, in six or eight hours after the second application, to rub the fluid all over the whole punctured surface.

In the first stage of the disease it is well to take of well broken lobelia herb, and powdered blood root, two parts by weight of the first and one of the second—say $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of first to $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of second. Put them in a tin dish, and pour on them $\frac{2}{3}$ of a teacupful of boiling water; cover and let it stand on the stove not to exceed two minutes. If it remains long it will spoil the lobelia by its undergoing destructive decomposition by the heat. After removing it from the stove, let it stand about five to ten minutes more, then strain it and sweeten it with white sugar. Give a teaspoonful every fifteen or thirty minutes to a child from four to six years old; to one two to four years old $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; to one under one year $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ teaspoonful at a time. The dose should be repeated until free vomiting ensues. In case of long standing it may be necessary to repeat the vomiting at intervals of from three to six hours, for several successive times. And in such cases it is well to add to the nauseating medicine one heaping tablespoonful of the compound powder of senna; mix it

thoroughly, and stir it well from the bottom each time you administer it, so that after having given it several hours it will act freely upon the bowels, carrying off all accumulated morbid matter therefrom.

In cases that have been allowed to run on until the throat has become considerably filled up, and greatly obstructing the breathing, apply the following wash every hour to the throat with a small soft swab. Wash the swab clean every time you use it.

Wash.—Take coarse powdered cornus cercinata bark (green ozier), 1 ounce; cayenne or common pepper pods, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; common salt, 1 tablespoonful. Mix and boil thoroughly in half a pint of water. Then strain it and let it cool. When you use it pour off what you wish to use each time in a separate dish.

I believe this to be equal, if not superior, to any wash ever used in diseases of the throat of any kind, where stimulating, astringent and antiseptic treatment is required.

In cases that have run on, and appear to have gained almost an entire supremacy over the vital powers, it may be necessary to cauterize the throat two or three times in twenty-four hours. For this use muriated tincture of iron, for which application with grown persons a *probang* (piece of whalebone armed with sponge) is the best. For children take three small quills from duck, goose or hen—say each four or five inches long—tie them together at

the quill ends, then dip the feather ends into the tincture of iron, so as to thoroughly saturate them one and a half inches from their tips, and press down the tongue and thoroughly push the feather ends of the quills down the throat, rotating or turning them at the same time. Have the child sit leaning forward when this is done, and keep it in that position for several minutes afterwards, or until it gets over being strangled. This is as good and by far the safest caustic ever used, being powerfully astringent, anticeptic and tonic.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The application of the instrument with a mild cathartic will be generally all that is required in ordinary attacks of diphtheria and croup. I have seen but very few cases requiring other treatment.

CHAPTER VII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS, RESULTING IN QUINSY, PUTRID SORE THROAT, ETC.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the instrument with fluid No. 1, and apply freely to the throat, upper portion of the chest, and upper arms to the elbows, and if required, *i. e.*, if the case is obstinate or chronic, repeat every three or four days. In a recent case no repetition will be required. Give internally the following:

Quinine, 40 grains; leptandrin, 8 grains; podophyllin, 1 grain; cayenne, 40 grains.

Mix and form into 30 pills; give one to an adult every hour, until they operate upon the bowels, and then once in four hours, until taken up. See table of doses for different ages.

In bad cases of some time standing, use, as a gurgle, as often as every two to four hours, the compound noticed under the head of Diphtheria, only double the quantities of each article, etc., so as to make more of the wash.

And in very severe cases, cauterize the throat with a probang charged with muriated tincture of iron, and repeat it at least twice each twenty-four hours. This course, if instituted in any kind of season, will never fail to cure.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In every form of disease it should be well borne in mind, that to pay a proper attention to the surface of the body, is one of the most important auxiliaries to a proper method of treatment, and one that should never be omitted. And in order to have this matter thoroughly attended to, I earnestly recommend a very thorough perusal of the article on bathing, in all its bearings; and let me here remark, that, although bathing is of great importance, it should be thoroughly understood, in order to derive its full measure of benefit, and avoid the bad results of its misapplication.

CHAPTER VIII.

BRONCHITIS—ACUTE AND CHRONIC.

ACUTE bronchial inflammation may readily be removed by arming the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and applying it on the upper half of the chest from shoulder to shoulder, also upon the fleshy portions of the arms, from the body to the wrists. At the same time give a mild evacuent.* Also a mild expectorant, as follows:

Coarse ground blood root, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; coarse ground elecampam, 1 ounce; coarse ground squills, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; extract of liquorice, 2 ounces.

Boil the three first in one quart of water thoroughly, strain them and simmer down to one pint (let it be always borne in mind that a tin or porcelain lined dish is the only one fit to prepare medicine in; no copper, brass or iron should, as a general rule, be used, and the two former never). To one pint of decoction, thus procured, add the extract of liquorice, previously broken up fine. Set it on the stove under moderate heat, and stir frequently until the extract is all dissolved, then run it through a sieve to take out any sticks, etc., that are too frequently found in commercial liquorice. Now add one pound of good honey and stir well together, and it is fit for use. Bottle and cork;

* See compound powder of senna.

shake well when taken. *Dose*: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 teaspoonful, five or six times per day, or take enough to cause some degree of nausea. This is one of the most harmless, efficient and excellent expectorants known.

But we now come to notice the more important stage of this malady, namely CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

In this form of disease there is generally a deteriorated condition of the blood, a general derangement of all the secretory functions; more or less emaciation, and generally the digestive and assimilative organs blend to a very important extent with the other organs, in their progress towards a general wreck.

Now this being a malady whose effects are deep seated and wide spread, and withal of long standing, it requires both thorough treatment, and that long continued, in very many cases, to arrest the sufferer in his fearful constitutional decline.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2. Apply it thoroughly all over the chest and bowels (as they are now involved in diseased action). Repeat this regularly once in eight days. Alternate the applications of the instrument with the alkaline or saline bath; *i. e.*, four days after applying the instrument use the bath or sponge the patient, and in four days after this re-apply the instrument, etc.

Internal Treatment.

Good supporting diet, of an easily digestible nature, is of first importance.

Give a pill every night, to produce rest, composed of quinine, 3 grains; opium, 1 to 2 grains; and to make twenty pills, take quinine, 60 grains; opium 20 to 40 grains. To form into pill mass, use honey or any other convenient article, suitable for the purpose. Now take dried mandrake root, blood root and blue flag root, of each 2 ounces, well broken or coarse ground; put them all in a glass tincture or other convenient bottle, and add alcohol (96 per cent.), one quart; shake it often for twelve or fifteen days. Then carefully decant one pint of the tincture into a bottle or clean jug that will contain one and a half gallons. Add one pint of common lobelia tincture, then take one pound of green blue flag roots, cut fine, and jam them in a mortar, a little at a time. Put them in a tin pan, pour on four quarts of water boiling hot, continue to boil them for four hours, keeping the water about the same in quantity by adding hot water from another vessel, occasionally, as it boils away. Strain it while it is hot, and press out all the liquor possible. Replace it in the tin pan and add one pound of best white sugar, simmer it carefully, stirring often, until it will measure just one quart; let it cool, at which time stir it well and pour it into the bottle with the tinctures. Then add two pints of pure honey (not candied), and shake all well together, when it can be flavored by adding essence of anise or wintergreen, to suit the taste—from 1 to 3 ounces of the essence. Before this is poured out, it should be well

shaken. This is my honey balsam, and no compound I have ever seen equals its action in bronchial and consumptive forms of disease. The dose for an adult is what the patient will bear, say from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls, five or six times per day. If the bowels are costive, notwithstanding the laxative properties of the above, use enough of the compound powder of senna to regulate them; say $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful once or twice each day, in a little sweetened water.

This course thoroughly carried out, if any possibility of recovery remains, the patient will get well. Proper clothing, avoiding exposure, regular hours of sleep, early bed-time and early rising, should be observed, if the patient is able to do so.

CHAPTER IX.

ASTHMA.

Improved Treatment.

TO relieve a paroxysm, apply the instrument freely over the whole chest, armed with Fluid No. 3. The effect will be astonishing.

To radically cure asthma, if any thing exists that will cure it, I believe it to be the following very simple compound. I have cured with it a case stated to have been of thirty years standing.

But see that the bowels are kept regulated, or a little loose. To do this, make an aqueous syrup

of wahoo bark (*enonimus atropurpurius*), as follows:

One pound of green bark from the root and tree, boiled in water (sufficient quantity) for two or three hours, then strain it and simmer carefully to one pint, stirring often; add and scald into it one and one-fourth pounds of good white sugar; let it cool, and then bottle. One tablespoonful of this, once or twice per day, will regulate the most torpid bowels, and relieve the worst forms of costiveness.

Now for the compound. Take of fully saturated tincture of blood root and lobelia equal parts, of each two ounces; tincture of gelseminum, 1 ounce; tincture of veratrum vivide, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Mix.

Dose, for adult, one-half teaspoonful three to six times per day. If this is not sufficient, increase a little, and if it is too nauseating, diminish a little. Continue day by day until cured.

CHAPTER X.

CONSUMPTION.

WHEN *this disease has become sufficiently developed, so as to involve the greater portion of the lungs in tuberculous deposition, it cannot be cured by any means yet known to the medical profession.*

The primary cause is generally to be found in a peculiarity of constitution called *hereditary predisposition*. In order to impress upon the mind of the reader the peculiar adaptation of my instrument in the treatment of this disease, I will record a few of its leading manifestations and the results of treatment.

MANIFEST CONDITION.

A peculiar form of febrile action, deterioration of the blood, wasting of the soft parts, with gradual loss of appetite as a general rule. Restlessness, anxious expression of eyes and countenance, cough with expectoration, first of mucous, then mucous conjoined with pus, and lastly nearly clear pus, and also attended more generally with a decidedly diseased condition of the bowels in the last stage. *Condition of the lungs:* 1st, A deposition of a peculiar matter, cheese-like in its appearance, without inflammation. At the proper period these become softened, break, and are discharged into the cavities of the lungs. In many cases the disease begins in the upper portion of the lungs, in which case, if the diseased action is not arrested, it soon communicates with the structure below it, and thus it involves finally the whole lungs in diseased action. And it is generally the case, as the disease advances, that adhesions to the *pleura* occur, thus involving a very sensitive organ and producing a considerable degree of pain.

But consumption of the lungs may be only par-

tial in its incipency, only affecting a limited portion of one or both lungs, and yet cause in the patient sufficient symptoms of the disease to lead to very unfavorable conclusions in regard to recovery, if there is only a superficial examination in the case.

And in most cases of partial consumption, under a very thorough, appropriate and renovating course, the sufferers will not unfrequently recover wholly or in part, obtaining, at least in many cases, a respite, or longer lease of life. And these are the cases so frequently recorded in the circulars, etc., of patent nostrum venders, as having been cured of consumption.

In the advanced stage of this malady the whole structure of the soft parts of the system becomes interspersed with tuberculous matter, and therefore no soundness remains upon which to found a curative action, and, of course, no such case ever was, or ever will be cured, short of the powerful interposition of Almighty God, and that is not likely to occur to us in this world. Our spiritual maladies *may* be healed, but *nature* claims her pay for all the debts we contract.

And again, under a superficial examination, other forms of disease have been set down as consumption, and very many false and erroneous certificates have thus originated for the benefit of the self-interested quack. But be it remembered that genuine consumption, in a state of full develop-

ment, cannot be cured, and only knaves and fools will affirm that it can.

Now, first, in incipient consumption there is, as the homœopathist would tell you, a centripetal or centralizing tendency of obstructing matter. This will always be attended by a deficient centrifugal action, or outward movement of obstructing particles, as well as a corresponding degree of derangement and lack of proper functional action of the whole dermoid structure of the body. At the development of these two necessary conditions in the incipency of this disease, the other train of developments begin, and if the disease is cured at all, it must be generally done at an early period of its progress.

Now to the argument and application. There can no more effectual course be devised than the use of the *instrument* armed with Fluid No. 2, and applied all over the body reasonably, for the purpose of properly stimulating the cutaneous vessels, etc., as well as causing a general determination to the surface, and also to remove the obstructing matter from the system by the immense pustulation to follow its application. Also, if you succeed in these results, by the counter-irritation the cough is removed, and with the internal use of the honey balsam prescribed under the head of Bronchitis, with iron, wine, Peruvian bark and good diet, bathing alternately, with the application of the instrument—and if the case can be cured, this will do it. Apply the instrument once in eight days,

and alternate bathing between each application of the instrument.

Internally. Take good port wine or pure brandy, one pint; syrup of white sugar, one pint; precipitated carbonate of iron, one ounce; Peruvian bark, powdered fine, two ounces; essence of wintergreen, two ounces. Mix all well in a bottle and cork. When taken, shake well. *Dose:* One tablespoonful early in the morning, in the middle of the fore and afternoon, and before retiring to bed (four times per day).

The honey balsam may be taken about as in the case of bronchitis, or say in half-teaspoonful doses, once in two or three hours or more, if the stomach will bear it.

In advanced consumption no agent is better adapted to assist in free expectoration, and consequent comfort to the patient, than this honey balsam.

My pills for consumptives, which I make and keep constantly on hand, are par-excellent in advanced consumption, keeping the patient in a surprising state of comfort and vigor until the very last, and prolonging the life far beyond all expectation. For the proof of which read the certificate of GIDEON STODDARD, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Litchfield, in the county of Hillsdale and state of Michigan.

CHAPTER XI.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

I CANNOT here attempt to go into a detail of the various grades of development of disease of this organ. As to remedy—what is accomplished of much value in brain disease, is generally done by promptitude in the first stages of diseased action.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it freely along the whole course of the spine, from the base of the head to the hips or sacrum. Let this be done in a double row each side of the spine. If it does not work very thoroughly (which it will seldom do in this form of disease) in from six to twelve hours, re-apply it, and thus continue until it does. The second day apply it freely to the arms and calves of the legs. All this time keep cloths well wet in vinegar and water, of each one pint, mixed, and containing two heaping tablespoonfuls of salt. The chill should be a little removed, if it is very cold. The cloths thus wet should be often changed.

Give a sufficient quantity of the compound powder of senna and cream of tartar to keep the bowels very loose. Take equal parts. Mix well together. *Dose*, for an adult, one heaping teaspoonful every hour, in a little sugar and water, or clear

water, until it operates freely, and then one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful, as required, every two hours. Diuretics are very essential in these forms of disease. For this, give spirits nitre, 1 ounce; essence of wintergreen, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; sweet oil, 2 ounces. Mix well in a bottle. Shake thoroughly before giving. *Dose*, one teaspoonful or more, once in two hours. The sweet oil prevents any irritation to the stomach, which is a very important item in treating this disease. They will generally be benefitted by tonics; and with me, I have never witnessed anything but the most beneficial results from the use of quinine, which is generally regarded as a cerebral excitant; but in disease of the brain, in my hands, a reasonable quantity has always been of the first importance as an internal remedy.

Take quinine, 30 grains; morphine, 2 grains; gelsemin, 1 grain; capsicum (cayenne), 20 grains. Solid extract of valerian to form into 20 pills. Give one every two to four hours, as required to maintain a sufficient tonic and quieting action. This is for an adult of course.

Bathe in this form of disease with the alkaline bath every day, and if the fever runs high, to do the bathing while it is on is of the first importance. Be sure to keep the feet and hands warm at all times. If this course will not cure brain disease, then it cannot be cured. Very harsh medicines are always injurious. As an alterative diuretic, sometimes I use the iodide of potassium, sixty

grains, to two fluid ounces of water. *Dose*, one teaspoonful once in two hours.

This treatment is applicable to dropsy of this organ, and its diseases generally.

CHAPTER XII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the *Renovator* with Fluid No. 2, and apply it in a double row along the spine on each side, beginning at the back of the neck, and going down to the lower extremity of the chest. Repeat this as often as the local soreness of the back will allow, and in bad cases also apply the instrument to the upper portions of the arms, from the shoulders to the elbows. General and regular bathing should be attended to as often as twice a week, with the warm alkaline bath. Mild and cooling diet ought always to be administered. Keep the bowels quite loose with the compound powder of senna (*see appendix*). Take pure rock salt and dissolve, make as strong a brine as can be made with cold soft water, filter it very carefully, and wash the eyes five or six times each twenty-four hours with it. At night, if the inflammation is not very severe, wet soft cloths in a weaker solution of the salt, and bind on the eyes through

the night. If the inflammation is very high, poultice them nights with elm bark. If any film appears on the eye, reduce rock salt, previously well dried, to a very fine powder, and sprinkle or blow what would lay on a three-cent piece into each eye, three times per day, at the time causing the sufferer to keep the hands or handkerchief from them until the tears dissolve and carry the salt from the eyes. With sore eyes, never wipe them—press carefully a soft cloth or handkerchief to the eye to absorb the tears, matter, etc., but allow of no rubbing motion.

CHAPTER XIII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN—ACUTE AND CHRONIC.

Improved Treatment.

ARM the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply freely to the right side of the body, commencing at the lower extremity of the breast bone, and going around that side to the back bone or spine; thence down the right side of the spine one inch from it, to a point even with the navel; thence across to the navel, thence to the point of commencement, and then over the whole surface thus circumscribed.

If the pain does not materially decrease within two hours, re-apply the instrument thoroughly. In chronic hepatitis (chronic inflammation of liver), the instrument should be re-applied every four to six days, as the surface will admit of re-application. The acute form will very rarely continue more than from two to four days, if the following and the foregoing directions are strictly observed.

Internally administer the following:

Podophyllin, 2 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains; white sugar, 60 grains. Mix and rub (triturate) very finely in a mortar, and then add to it, quinine, 40 grains, and mix and rub all well together. Divide into twenty doses, and give one every two hours, until they act freely upon the bowels, after which give them only once in four to six hours, or just often enough to maintain a moderate degree of looseness of the bowels.

This compound is also equally applicable in the chronic form of this disease, but should be administered so as to act freely upon the bowels as often as once in four to six days, and then continued in small or broken doses between the active administration.

Inflammation of the Spleen.

Treat this malady, both the acute and chronic forms, in precisely the same manner as recommended for inflammation of the liver, only applying the instrument to the *left*, instead of the right side.

CHAPTER XIV.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND PLEURA—CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS AND PLEURISY.

CONGESTION, as applied to a part, is only descriptive of condition (meaning fullness), and signifies a preternatural determination or collection of a fluid in a part.

1st. *Obstruction*—CAUSE; 2d. *Congestion*—CONDITION; 3d. *Inflammation, suppuration, and disorganization*, THE RESULT.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply freely over the whole chest and right side, down to the lower rib. If it does not act freely, re-apply it in six hours. I will here remark, that when taken in the congestive stage, I have never known a case of either form of disease to go beyond the first stage of these complaints, where the instrument was well applied.

But still, as an auxillary, the following may be given.

Quinine, 20 grains; powdered blood root, 10 grains; podophyllin, 3 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains; white sugar, 60 grains.

Mix and rub very fine in a mortar, then divide into fifteen powders. To an adult, give one every two hours, until they operate freely; afterwards,

once in four to six hours, to maintain a degree of looseness of the bowels. If the disease has far advanced, or reached the stage of hepatization (the lungs more or less consolidated, and having, when they are examined after death, the appearance of liver) or suppuration, then maintain the strength with the following, as well as to promote free expectoration.

Give the honey balsam (see formula under the head of Bronchitis), every hour or two, in one-half to one teaspoonful doses as the stomach will bear, and to each dose add fluid extract of valerian, or scutellaria, ten drops. Or use the following:

Blood root, powdered, 20 grains; lobelia herb, powdered, 20 grains; ipecac, powdered, 10 grains; liquorice root, powdered, 30 grains; quinine, 30 grains.

Mix well, and form into powders, twenty in number, and give one, with a little sugar and water, every two hours or oftener, if required, to keep up the strength of the patient and maintain a free expectoration. Bathing is always of great importance, and should be applied in a proper manner every day, or every second day, at the farthest. (*See chapter on bathing.*)

CHAPTER XV.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, &C.
ACUTE GASTRITIS.*Improved Treatment.*

ARM the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply over the epigastrium (the part immediately over the stomach); make the application very thorough, especially if the pain and soreness is very great in the stomach, or if attended by any considerable degree of nausea and vomiting. If relief does not follow the application of the instrument within six hours, reapply it thoroughly, and if necessary, in two hours after rub the surface with the fluid. I have never seen a case that was curable that would not yield in a little time to this method.

It is well to give internally the compound powder of senna, in half teaspoonful doses every two hours, until it acts upon the bowels, and then in one-quarter to one-eighth teaspoonful, or from eight to twelve grains, so as to maintain a mild action of the bowels, or give more if required to do this. When severe vomiting is present, it may be required to delay giving medicine until the counter-irritation has produced a sufficient diversion to arrest the vomiting, which will require but a little time ordinarily. One thing should always

be strictly borne in mind in this complaint, and that is this: in giving drink, be very careful to give only one or two tablespoonfuls at a time, and if a great degree of nausea prevails, give much less. It may be repeated as often as it is supposed the previous quantity has been absorbed. Cold water, cold lemonade, cold mucilage of elm bark, or gum arabic, may be thus given.

For food, the best diet during the active stage is very small quantities of cornmeal gruel, cold; sometimes warm diet appears to agree best with the stomach. After the active excitement of the organ has subsided, a more nourishing and proper diet will be required.

Chronic Form, and Dyspepsia.

Chronic gastritis and dyspepsia are so nearly allied to each other in all their ordinary symptoms, that we deem one course of treatment as sufficient for both, although no one ought to expect to be cured momentarily of either malady, as that is impossible, as long continued organic derangement can only be cured by comparatively a slow process of restoration. Let the reader strictly observe the remarks, soon to follow in this chapter, in regard to dyspepsia.

Improved Treatment for both forms of Disease.

For these maladies, or I might more appropriately say (in a very large majority of cases), results of a long continued course of impropriety in eating, drinking, etc., the reader is directed to apply

the instrument (armed as before) once in four days over the entire epigastrium; apply it as nearly as may be to one-half of the surface, striking or tapping two or three times in a place, then skipping the width of the instrument, and again applying it, etc., until the whole surface of the epigastrium is gone over. In four days afterwards apply the instrument to the intervening spaces in the same manner as before. In four days after, the sections to which the instrument was first applied will be in a condition for reapplication, and this course should be faithfully pursued until a very marked improvement is manifest, after which it will only be required to apply it once in eight days, and which should be continued as long as any trace of the disease remains. (Carefully peruse the chapter on Diet for the Sick, and also the one on Bathing.) It is important to maintain a regular condition of the bowels in these forms of disease, for which purpose give a large teaspoonful of the neutralizing cordial every time immediately after eating, or from three to six times per day, as required.

Mucilages, as slippery elm, etc., should be constantly employed as the stomach will bear. General tonics are always necessary in these cases to facilitate a rapid recovery. For this use leptandrin, 10 grains; geranin, 10 grains; morphine, 10 grains; capsicum, 20 grains; quinine, 40 grains. Mix well and form into forty pills, with simple syrup or honey; one of them will contain a fourth

of a grain each of morphine, leptandrin and geranin, half a grain of cayenne and one grain of quinine. One of these may be given from one to four times per day, and from one to two (one will generally do) should be given at bed time every night, *especially*, if your patient is restless. These pills, you will find, have a truly surprising effect for good.

SPECIAL REMARKS.

It is generally the custom to regard dyspepsia in the same light as would be the case with a disease whose origin is the sudden closing up of the pores of the skin, obstruction of some of the important emunctories, or those resulting from the action of specific poison that has been in various ways received into the system. Now, although following a dyspeptic condition will be a state of general derangement of all the secretory functions, yet, as a general rule, this form of disease is to be regarded as the result of a departure (too often knowingly) from a course of physical or physiological rectitude, and like spiritual maladies, can only be radically cured when the party afflicted learns not to sin, but to obey nature, who, if a debt is contracted, will grant no pardon, but exact the payment of the utmost farthing, even if it rends every tissue with pain, and exhausts life itself to pay the forfeiture. Propriety and not medicine is therefore the proper cure for dyspepsia, and the only one available.

A few Facts of Importance to every Dyspeptic.

1. The first important thing to prevent dyspepsia is proper food. 2. The proper amount of mastication, or reducing food to a fine pulp, either by the teeth, or, if they are gone, by artificial measures. 3. Retaining and masticating the food sufficiently long to allow of a free flow and admixture of the saliva of the mouth before entering the stomach. 4. Not to have the food too hot, whether fluid or solid. 5. Eating at regular meals only, and never between times, or nearer than two hours before going to bed.

Physiological Facts.

To have digestion properly carried on, the gastric juice must be of proper quantity and quality, and also there must be a proper ratio of proportion between this and the amount of food eaten, as the quantity of secretion of this fluid varies greatly in different stomachs, even where the fluid is of a proper character. Now, as no way of measuring the amount of secretion and ascertaining its quality ordinarily exists, a few facts properly understood will constitute an infallible guide, easily understood, and which will certainly lead to success. First, then, the appetite continues at meals only as long as the gastric fluid is in process of secretion. Secondly, any substance being introduced into the stomach will cause an immediate secretion of this fluid. Thirdly, if the meals are daily at the same hours, the secretion will become just as regular.

Fourthly, if a disproportionate amount of drink or fluid is taken into the stomach during meals, the gastric fluid will be thereby improperly diluted, and digestion in consequence impeded. Many persons appear to be so naturally strong that they can eat and drink, as they choose, with impunity; but a day, a *fearful* day of reckoning, will at last overtake the strong man for his violations of the holy laws of nature, for there appears to be as much sanctity in one department of nature as there is in another, in a physical as in a moral sense. One author says: "The soul in a diseased body, like the martyr in his dungeon, may retain its value, but has lost its usefulness."

Conclusion.

If food is not properly digested, the more that is eaten the worse for the recipients, as no pure blood can be formed from improperly digested food, and the liver and other emunctories become overworked in the process of purification, or rectifying the imperfect work of the stomach, and thus liver and other diseases are entailed.

One ounce of food properly digested is of more benefit to the system than many ounces imperfectly digested. Now, dyspeptic, whoever you are, let me say to you, *first*, avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants. I am fully aware of the fact that some prominent physicians recommend the taking of such stimulus, in order to excite the stomach for the time being to greater action, and the general

rule is to have it taken just before meals, and every grog-drinker well knows that this creates a temporary appetite, and the thinking person will at once perceive that under such circumstances the individual will eat too much. And it is always a safe rule to regard nature as furnishing all the appetite that the digestive strength will bear, and more generally the danger is from an abnormal instead of lack of appetite. Stimulants, such as are of a soluble nature, increase the secretions of gastric fluid, but when taken beyond the quantity that the natural strength of the stomach requires, act adversely and lessen the secretion. With this fact in view it will be readily understood that food, to be healthy, should not be too highly seasoned, or too rich. When stimulants are administered in aid of digestion, it should be immediately after eating, and not before, as the stomach will then have received the food while unexcited, and the stimulant will then combine with the food and aid in digestion.

Dyspeptic, when you eat chew your food very fine, and be long enough about it to have the salivary glands of the mouth moisten it thoroughly, so it will be fitted for swallowing (deglutition) without accompanying it with drink. If you are a bad dyspeptic, drink nothing during meals, nor for one hour afterwards. In this way you will of necessity eat so slowly that the appetite will fail before you have eaten enough to possibly overload the stomach. The result will be that the fine pulp thus produced

will be evenly and simultaneously acted upon by the gastric fluid, and comparatively perfect digestion accomplished. Thus the blood will be replenished by pure material, the emunctories relieved of their over-secretion, the strength of the general system and digestive organs improve gradually together, and the patient safely and surely return to health, in the exactly opposite manner from that in which they departed from nature's requirements. Eat nothing between meals, go to bed early, and arise early, bathe thoroughly with the warm alkaline bath once a week in the manner described under the head of bathing, and bid defiance to the hordes of seventh sons of the seventh son, and quacks in general, who only deceive you in order to get your money for naught. Not even "Doesticks' four-horse power balsam" will be required to cure you. But one may say this plain common sense course does not stimulate the marvelous or wonder-loving propensities sufficiently. Well, let us talk about that a little. The world constantly pays a premium upon vice and imposition, while virtue and fairness is left at a great discount. "*Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in thereat; because straight is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it.*" "*But wisdom is justified of her children.*"

Now, which do you like the best? The man who will lie to you, and deceive and rob your family of their necessary support; will at the same

time give you some nostrum, in a large majority of cases, hurtful to you; let you run along under a wrong impression, while disease is doing its sure work, and preparing you so that your family, by the time the quacks drink up their means of sustenance, may also be deprived of the only safeguard remaining—your own right arm? Or will you wisely turn to him who strives not to excite your credulity, but gives you the advantages of the plain simple truths of nature, as an infallible and ever-loving God has wisely formed and appropriately adapted them to the natures of all he has created. “*No man can serve two masters.*”

The reason for my occupying so much space upon the subject of dyspepsia is from the fact that indigestion is the great nest for the production of so many forms of diseased action. And as an illustration of the gullibility of some persons, and also the real potency of common sense in curing disease, I will close this chapter by relating a circumstance told by Prof. JOHN KING, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the medical class in the winter of 1853. He said that several years previous a wealthy gentleman, from one of the Southern States—a man who had been raised in a life of luxury, wine-drinking, gormandizing, etc.—came to him a confirmed dyspeptic. Previously, however, he had tried extensively many of the self-reputed Goliaths of the healing art, without receiving more than a gradual collapsing of his purse and an increase of his disorder.

He said he reversed the man's whole course of living, put him on proper rules of bathing, etc., let him hire his board at a convenient hotel, where he could receive every required attention, and, in order to satisfy him about medicine, he gave him small doses of carbonate of soda conjointly with his meals. The cause being removed, and nature left free from any unnatural incumbrance—the *vis medicatrix naturæ* now free to act—the man recovered quite rapidly, and in a few weeks was well. Before leaving for the South (his home) he called on Dr. KING, and inquired the amount of his bill. The doctor said, as the man had been no expense of moment to him, he did not intend to charge him but little, thinking to himself the poor fellow had paid enough already to the scamps who had previously treated him, and so said the doctor to the man: "You can pay me what you choose to." Whereupon with that liberality characteristic of Southern gentlemen, he immediately forked over three fifty dollar bank notes. He then earnestly importuned the Professor for the compound of the wonderful medicine that had cured him, in order to insure him against future ravages from the same disease. The doctor hesitated, but finally told him that if he would not be angry he would reveal all to him. This assurance obtained, the doctor gave him a plain, common-place, common-sense version of the matter, both cause of disease and cause of cure. He listened with amazement during the doctor's narration, and stood speechless some time

afterwards, when he at length broke forth: "Well, I do not grudge the money. I have learned more than it is worth; but, sir, if I had known how you were treating me, I would have left you at once."

Why? "Could not the prophet have ordered something more hard of accomplishment than to wash a certain number of times in the river Jordan?" Now such is mankind.

CHAPTER XVI.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, DYSENTERY, ETC.

BY inflammation of the bowels is understood, generally, among the common people, a stoppage or obstruction of the bowels at some point, followed, if not removed, by bloating, mortification and death. By the medical profession, dysentery is generally treated as inflammation of the bowels, under the designation of *enteritis*, which term is sufficiently broad in its meaning to apply to a diseased action of this kind, no matter where it is located in the alimentary canal, or whether it only involves a part or all of that portion of the system. Medical men have, for convenience, again subdivided *enteritis* into *colorectitis* (where the inflammatory action is confined to the colon and rectum), and *duodenitis* (where the supposed first attack of the inflammation is in the

second stomach, or *duodenum*). Now a mere stoppage in the bowels, with which every practitioner of medicine becomes acquainted, and which often occurs in the latter stages of low grades of disease, and the same condition, *i. e.* a stoppage occurring under the action of high grades of disease, and while the vitality is still strong and active, rendering local inflammation sure soon to follow, are in my judgment to be treated somewhat differently. These may be confounded with common wind and billious colic, occurring in those persons supposed to be in a previous state of health, and which will receive the proper attention under their appropriate headings, but should not be so confounded.

Dysentery proper should by no means, in my judgment, be confounded, either in theory or practice, with the above and first named conditions.

The stoppage or obstruction occurring in low and advanced stages of disease, is generally the result of loss of vitality in the bowels, and should be regarded as an evidence of near approach to decomposition or death of the parts involved. Is seldom or never attended by active inflammation, from the fact that there does not remain a sufficient degree of vitality in the parts to sustain such an action. This opinion may be in conflict with some high medical authorities, but I believe every one who has practiced medicine for a series of years will bear testimony to its truthfulness; and, under the constitutional laws of the country, I have as

much right to an opinion as the most noted professor of medicine.

Treatment proper in this Condition.

First, stimulate the cutaneous vessels with the instrument, armed with cholera Fluid No. 3. Apply it scatteringly, but quite thoroughly all over the fleshy portions of the body. If nausea and vomiting prevails, apply the instrument with great thoroughness over the whole region of the stomach. *Second*, sustain the strength of your patient by the following:

Take quinine, 30 grains, put into a vial and add muriatic acid drop by drop, at the same time shaking it until there is enough of the acid to dissolve the quinine. Then add to this two ounces of good spirits (alcohol or the very best brandy), and two ounces of syrup of white sugar. Shake them well together and give from one to two teaspoonfuls once in two hours.

Now we come to the last and most important aid we can offer in this case, namely, removing the obstruction and carrying off from the bowels all morbid matter, stimulating and bringing them again to a healthy condition, or to such a condition as to induce a return to a state of health. For this purpose mix spirits of turpentine one-half ounce; castor oil, two ounces, and one teaspoonful of either oil of peppermint, wintergreen, or sassafras. Shake well together, and give one tablespoonful once in two hours, alternated with the tonic before recom-

mended. Or, if the stomach will bear it, give instead small teaspoonful doses of the compound powder of senna, combined with a little sweetened water, and with each dose mix from ten to fifteen drops of tincture of capsicum (cayenne pepper), or double that amount of the tincture of xanthoxylum (prickly ash). If the bowels appear stubborn, or do not readily move, assist them by the use, every two or three hours, of injections composed as follows:

Thin corn meal gruel, to each pint of which add and dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of salt, and then add and mix thoroughly with the compound two ounces of either sweet oil or sweet cream. Keep it warm, and agitate it, so as to mix it well, each time you give it. Warm applications, either dry or wet, as warm dry flannel or warm fomentations applied to the bowels, will greatly facilitate their power to move. The proper modification of treatment, to follow the removal of the obstruction, will readily suggest itself to the reader.

In cases of obstruction where the system is in a state to favor an active inflammatory condition, there being a large amount of vitality in the patient, the tonic is not generally required, but there should be a large amount of mucilage of elm or something of the kind given, during the course of the disease.

The cathartic action should be pushed forward with energy, for which purpose double the dose of

the cathartic, before recommended, and the second compound (the one containing the compound powder of senna), is by far the best. The use of the enemata (injections) should be persevered with, as in the previous case, with the same compound, or you can employ castile soap suds, slippery elm mucilage, or other convenient and proper agents. Epsom salts, given in this case, is often very beneficial as an adjunct. But in this condition the thing next in importance to the internal action of the medicine employed to remove the obstruction, is a proper amount of local counter-irritation, in order to withdraw from the point of stoppage, as far as possible, the local irritation. For this purpose fill the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply thoroughly all over the stomach and bowels, and if relief is not obtained in twenty-four hours, re-apply it, continuing the while the use of the other agencies. In nine out of ten cases, if the instrument is thoroughly applied, and followed up by re-application every twenty-four hours, it will so far remove the local cause, that nature will in two or three days remove the obstruction herself, still it is better to employ proper internal remedies.

We will now treat of Dysentery proper.

In regard to this disease, it is generally conceded that it is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and this inflammation varies so much in its extent, intensity and point of location, that it has led various authors to present much

speculation in theory, and too often uncertainty in practice. Laying aside all these matters, for want of space, I will only briefly state those points necessary to be understood to insure success in practice. No form of disease, except, perhaps, cholera, has ever had recommended so many different agents for its cure—a large proportion of which are set forth by their various advocates as specifics, or nearly so at least—as has dysentery. Laying aside speculation in regard to change of temperature, malaria, dampness, dryness, etc., as predisposing causes, we will assume that the condition of the part affected is local congestion, followed by a greater or less degree of inflammation, causing a thickening and contraction of the lamina of the bowels, resulting in a greater or less degree of obstruction, as far as the gut is in this condition. The bowels become measurably empty below—they collapse—and by the peristaltic action, rub upon their own surfaces, involving first the mucous, and then the serous membrane, along their course; and the discharge, in ordinary cases, is first of mucous, and then mucous streaked with blood, and finally assuming all the various changes attendant on this disease, with all the accompanying and varied symptoms incident to this most distressing malady.

Thus the passage, from the bowels of fecal matter is in part or entirely arrested; and it is not unfrequently the case that what is discharged is of so acrid a nature as to cause extreme distress to

the sufferer when at stool. The manageability of the ease is measurably determined by the locality and severity of attack, previous health, and the remedies employed, as well as manner of treatment. If the disease is located in the upper portion of the bowels, the medicines given will act much more promptly than when it is located farther down the intestinal tube; and in case it is located in the colon and rectum, it will require much more time and medicine to reach it, and cause far more suffering to the patient. Such has been my experience; and this I regard as mainly the reason of the great diversity of cures and difference of opinion with regard to this malady. One man has a slight attack of duodenitis, he takes a dose of salts; another, a dose of castor oil; a third, a dose of compound powder of senna; a fourth, a dose of rhubarb, etc., *ad infinitum*; and in each case the cure establishes in the mind of the patient the specific virtues of the medicine taken. The allopathist does the same with his mercury, or combines it in form of calomel and jalap, or calomel and oil, or calomel and soda, and the speedy action of these several compounds removes the obstruction, and carries with them the contents of the bowels; and as the inflammation is in its incipency, the system being so far assisted, arouses her own energies and the restoration is soon complete, and mercury is then supposed to be the one thing needful.

But in case the inflammatory action has passed

beyond the first stage of the disease, then A, B, C and D recommend their certain cures in vain, and wonder at their own failures, and the allopathist gives his mercurials, and instead of curing, he increases the malady both in intensity and extent, and soon the cry is raised that there is a new form of the disease in their midst, which is unmanageable with long used and well established remedies, a panic ensues, a large number of the citizens die, but the doctor is not blamed. Such is the ignorance and gullibility of mankind. All such modes of treatment will ordinarily fail of success in the manner generally employed, where the case is a genuine attack of coloretitis, or inflammation of the lower portion of the bowels, or when the inflammation has advanced to full development in the other forms of this disease. "Time, patience and perseverance conquer all things," if the proper means are employed.

To cure dysentery, in its varied forms and degrees of intensity, three things are required. First, a correct diagnosis or knowledge of the real condition of the sufferer. Secondly, a proper selection of remedies to meet the indications presented. Thirdly, an abiding faith in ultimate success, and unwavering perseverance in treatment until success is finally reached. I have known several practitioners who were pursuing a correct course of practice, but who, on account of the malignant character of the disease, became frustrated, and abandoned their only surety of success, and dodged

about from one thing to another, trying everything in turn which the peculiarities of a community could suggest (which are never a few), and thereby not only losing their patients by their want of perseverance and faith, but losing the confidence of the community in their skill, and also their own confidence in themselves. This should never be so. "*Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.*"

Improved Treatment.

As dysentery is measurably local in its effects, there is no disease which will be more signally affected by local means. The first thing in importance is to get the skin in a proper condition, for which purpose mix equal parts of alcohol and warm water, and with a sponge or flannel cloth, in a warm room (no air currents), rub the whole body, legs and arms thoroughly with this mixture. In one hour afterwards make a strong castile soap suds, and in the same manner go all over the system, after which sponge with a weak solution of clean salt and water, and rub the skin dry with a dry cloth. This done, arm the instrument with equal parts of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, and apply freely all over the stomach and bowels. This course, accompanied by the internal administration of rhubarb $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, soda $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, essence of peppermint $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, fluid measure, good spirits 1 ounce, and syrup of white sugar 4 ounces. First, in an earthen bowl or porcelain mortar, mix the rhubarb and soda thoroughly with the spirits, and rub all lumps

to pieces; then thoroughly incorporate with them the syrup of sugar, and lastly add the essence, and well mix all together. When it is given, stir it up well.

Dose.—For an adult, one tablespoonful every hour until a free action is obtained upon the bowels; after this give small doses, just enough to keep the bowels open. With a proper regard to diet, this will be all that is necessary in the more common varieties of dysentery, and also in the incipient stages of the more malignant forms. The cure will usually be complete in from twenty-four to seventy-two hours after the treatment is instituted. I have frequently entirely cured cases by the application of the instrument thus arranged in three or four days, without the internal administration of a particle of medicine.

In more malignant forms of the disease (the word malignant is not here to be understood in its full sense as indicating incurability) a greater degree of perseverance is required to insure success in practice, and I will therefore endeavor to give such directions that no one can fail of general success if they rigidly enforce my rules. To be brief, I will take up the subject of coloproctitis, as this is by far the worst form of the disease to manage, and I will premise by saying, that what will cure this disease when thus located, and of a malignant type, will be safe to rely upon in the more mild forms and those more favorably located. With the allopathist, mercury, argenti, nitrus, etc., are resorted

to. While with the Thompsonian, botanic, etc., repeated emetics, steam vapor baths, enemata, No. 6 Composition, etc., are the order of practice, and the homœopathist gives what really amounts to no medicine at all, while the eclectic, as a general rule, prescribe large doses of podophyllin, leptandrin, etc., with other treatment. And of course a percentage of those treated by these various methods referred to, will recover proportionately to the constitutional strength of the patients, degree of intensity of disease, and the stage to which the disease has arrived, and consequent agreement or disagreement between the conditions present and the medicine administered for their cure.

In this condition of the disease it requires a large amount of confidence in, as well as perseverance, with even the very best of treatment, to cure, as in this instance it will require a very long time by way of internal remedies, generally, to sensibly affect the disease. But in all bad forms of the disease the fever present must be cured in conjunction with opening the bowels, and inducing a gradual return to a natural stool, as well as to subdue the tenesmus (frequent desire to go to stool), tormina (severe griping), etc. Professors JOHN KING and ROBERT S. NEWTON, some years ago recommended, as a general internal prescription in this disease, the following: podophyllin, 6 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains; laetin, 30 grains. This was mixed and divided into four powders, and given at suitable intervals, until free action of the

bowels was induced. In one form of the disease, which occurred in the summer of 1849, I made use of the same compound essentially, with almost universal success. My prescription was: podophyllin, 4 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains; quinine, 40 grains; white sugar, 1 dram. Mix and triturate very finely, then divide into eight powders, and give one to an adult once in two hours, until the secretions of the bowels were changed in appearance, and the obstruction removed. The form of dysentery, in which this course was followed with such marked success, was almost uniform that season, and in its general characteristics was as follows: high fever, frequent stool, hard straining, etc., and the discharges were composed of mucous and blood, which latter was generally quite fresh, but affording no indications of a general breaking down of the organic powers of the bowels, or approach towards putrefaction, as will be hereafter described. In the above form heroic treatment will *speedily cure*. But in seasons when the disease is characterized by passages in some cases resembling bloody brine, in others discharging quantities of green matter, and again in others quantities of matter having a fatty appearance, or characterized by nebula (a peculiar cloud-like appearance), with numerous floating specks of flocci (or supposed to be such) on the surface, and especially if the odor of the stools indicates a condition nearing putrefaction, I have found that any kind of rash treatment usually results badly, from over-reaching the pow-

ers of the system, which are already greatly diminished by the diseased action, and *more especially* so if the disease is attended with a low grade of fever, as is generally the case. Again, great care is frequently required in the treatment of dysentery, as it may change from a mild to a severe type at any time, assuming various complications incident. I have pursued mainly the following course, in the treatment of the worst forms of this disease, with almost universal success. Attend to the surface of the body as directed under the treatment for the simple form of the disease.

Give the rhubard mixture prescribed for the milder form of the disease in tablespoonful doses once in two hours. Also take leptandrin, 8 grains; powd. hydrastis (golden seal), 30 grains; quinine, 40 grains; capsicum (cayenne pepper), 12 grains.

Mix, and with honey or syrup of sugar, or hydro-alcoholic extract of valerian, or cypripedium, if you have them, form the whole into thirty pills, and give one once in two hours, alternating them with the mixture. Whenever the patient desires or will drink, stir one teaspoonful of clean flax or plantain seeds (the plantain seed is preferable), with a little cold water, and let it be thus drank. These seeds, given in the manner prescribed, have proved in my hands to be the best form in which mucilage could be given to the patient, and I never have lost any one in case I could obtain a free passage of the seed through the bowels. The seeds are both alike mucilaginous, this element being

abundant in their outer structure; the plantain, being smallest, is more easily taken, and is therefore preferable. They are carried along by the cathartic action, and being unirritating themselves, they will find a lodgment all through the course of the intestinal tube, and will swell and become much enlarged; will also be thickly coated over with the constantly softening mucilage, which is being all the time given off. They are entirely smooth, and having no taste, they are readily drank, if it is done before they have remained long enough in the water to have it become thickened by their mucilage. When in the bowels they interpose and completely shield them from irritation, and the griping will greatly diminish as soon as they begin to pass freely with the stools; but their use should be continued through the whole course of the disease. They are very nutritious also. I have employed slippery elm, gum arabic, raw flour, etc., but have never seen such clear evidence of good done as when I gave these seed unbroken, in clear, cold water. The plantain seeds possess other valuable properties as alterative, anticeptic, diuretic, etc., besides their mucilaginous qualities rendering them peculiarly valuable in this complaint.

The seeds are procured from the common garden plantain (*plantago major*), of which there are three varieties growing in the same locality, and which externally appear measurably alike. I have frequently found the whole three on the same rod

of ground. There is a little difference in the length and shape of the leaves, but the principal variation is in the seed stalk. Two varieties have very long heads, and the third variety has quite a short head. The seeds when ripe in the short, and in one of the long-headed varieties, is detached from the pericarp, and like wheat will readily shell, while in the other variety, although appearing to be equally mucilaginous, it cannot be shelled at any period.

To prepare these seeds (use only those that will shell) for use, get them dry, shell them, then separate the pericarp (chaff) by running them through a common meal sieve, then carefully winnow out the dust remaining. It is but a very short job to gather and clean several ounces, and they are ripe at just the season of the year when this disease usually occurs, and can be found in almost any door yard. The reason of my being so specific in regard to the use of these seeds, *i. e.* plantain and flaxseeds, is because I have in so many cases proved their vast superiority over other agents used for the same purposes. When slippery elm or raw flour is used, the best way is to stir half a teaspoonful of the flour of the one employed (whether it is the wheat or the elm bark) with one-quarter to one-third of a tumbler of cold water, and let the patient drink it before it has had time to thicken; then wash all from the tumbler and make it fresh every time you give it. The foregoing treatment should be pursued until the pass-

ages from the bowels unmistakably indicate, by the passage freely of the seeds and excrement, that all obstruction is removed. This will generally require from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Then cease to give the medicines, and substitute the following: Take rhubarb powdered, 30 grains; quinine, 30 grains; opium, 10 grains; gum myrrh, 10 grains; capsicum, 10 grains. Form into thirty pills. To an adult give one every two hours, at the same time increasing and giving all the seeds or mucilage that the stomach will bear. If the passages appear to be very putrid in any stage of the disease, then, in connection with the other treatment, give powdered charcoal mixed with a little water, in quantities sufficiently free to have it largely tinge the passages from the bowels. At any stage of the disease, if the tenesmus (gripping, etc.) is very severe, give an injection once in two to four hours of the following: Opium powd., 30 grains; nutmeg, grated fine, 1 dram; tannin, previously rubbed very fine, 1 dram; powdered charcoal, 1 ounce; raw wheat flour, 2 ounces.

Mix all carefully, so as to have no lumps in the compound, with three half-pints of warm water (must not be too hot). This will, when mixed well with the syringe, be sufficient for from three to six injections for an adult. If strong appearances of approaching putrefaction are present, add to each injection one heaping teaspoonful of salt, or to the whole quantity three teaspoonfuls. This treatment is all for adults, and should be varied ac-

eording to age, etc. In giving injections to children, judgment should be used, and it will often be necessary to clasp the fleshy portion of the buttocks in the hand, and forcibly press the soft parts upon the sphincture so closely that no passage can occur, and thus cause them to retain each injection thirty or forty minutes to obtain its benefits.

In giving injections, great advantage is obtained by putting a large gum elastic catheter (bogie) upon the nose or tube of the syringe, and thereby introducing the injection through the catheter into the bowels. The catheter can be passed several inches up the bowels easily, and without pain or necessary moving of the patient. In severe cases of this disease use a bed pan or cloths, and never allow your patient to get up; let your injections be positively obeyed. The diet should be small in quantity, right in quality, and frequent in administration. Good nursing is all-important. An excellent drink may be made by beating thoroughly the whites of two fresh eggs with a heap of tablespoonful of white sugar, and then adding to them half a pint of good cold water; stir them well, and skim off the froth. I have been thus explicit in the treatment of this disease, on account of its fatal results so extensively spread over the country during its prevalence, the diversity of opinion regarding it, as well as the modes of treatment recommended for its cure, and lastly on account of my own uniform success in its treatment

in its various forms and manifestations; and I hope what I have written may do much good and no harm.

The Instrument.

For two years past I have been constantly in the habit of using this agent in every form of bowel disease, and no one, short of seeing its effects, can believe to what an extent it will remove local congestions, inflammations, etc., as well as changing the entire secretions of the whole system, and removing general diseased action. Last summer I set apart three cases of typhoid dysentery, in which primarily the colon and rectum were the seat of disease, and in which, in connection with the typhoid type of fever present, the passages from the bowels smelled very putrid and presented the appearance of bloody beef brine, with other characteristics common in such cases, and I treated them as follows:

First, paid the proper attention to the surface of the body, as in other cases.

Second, caused them to drink all the flax seed and plantain seed I could get them to take. Also, considerable quantities of powdered charcoal. This I continued, with proper diet, through the whole course of the disease.

Thirdly, I gave as medicine the following Pills No. 2:

Rhubarb powd., 40 grains; quinine, 40 grains; leptandrin, 6 grains; strychna, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; oil of

capsicum, 10 drops. Good syrup sufficient to form into pills, forty in number.

I gave one of these pills once in two hours. I charged the instrument with equal parts of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, and applied it all over the stomach and bowels once in two days. In twelve hours from the commencement of this treatment the tenesmus was sensibly diminished. On the third day the seeds and charcoal began to be quite plentiful in the passages, as well as considerable occasional discharge of real fecal matter, and decided improvement in the odor of the passages, with marked abatement of febrile symptoms. By the sixth day the fever had entirely disappeared, and the tongue was cleared of fur; what passed the bowels was like diarrhœa (rather thick), and contained large quantities of the seed and coal. From this time I diminished the medicine one-half, and, with a well regulated diet, they all recovered much sooner than is usual in such cases, under what is generally regarded as a favorable termination of the disease.

I am aware that this will appear to some like an exaggeration, but I can furnish such with the attested affidavits of the persons themselves, who were thus cured, if required; and all I have to say further is, try the course for yourselves and witness the results.

CHAPTER XVII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.

ASEROUS membrane, being continuous with the pleura, beginning at the diaphragm which it lines, and at the last fleshy fibres of the ribs and with the pleura, it lines the various intervals of the diaphragm. It then descends anteriorly and posteriorly, and lines the cavity of the abdomen. *Peritonitis* produces symptoms very similar to those of inflammation of the bowels themselves; except when direct pressure is made upon the portion inflamed, with the ends of the fingers, the pain is intense. The disease is attended with fever, and general disturbance of the whole system. The bowels are generally quite constipated. The pain in this disease is generally steady, moderately severe and uniform.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply over the part affected; and every fourth day re-apply it until the disease is subdued. At the same time it will be necessary to regulate the bowels, for which purpose give half teaspoonful doses of the compound powder of senna every two hours, until they move with tolerable freedom. It will be necessary thereafter to keep them regular and tone them up, as well as to subdue the general fever and sustain and build up the general strength of the

system, for which purpose use the pills marked No. 2, and which are prescribed for the treatment of dysentery, in sufficient quantity to fulfill these several indications. For children, vary the treatment to suit the age.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

NEPHRITIS is generally attended with sharp, strong pains in both sides, corresponding to the location of the kidneys in particular, but generally also extending above them, and down into the parts below. Its presence may be known also by the amount of general soreness and greater increase of pain, on bending or turning the body so as to disturb that part of it by the motion.

Improved Treatment.

First, pay strict attention to the skin, by bathing, etc. Arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it thoroughly across the small of the back (lumbar region). Mild diuretics, demulcents and mucilages—such as marsh mallow, marsh hibiscus, flax seed, etc.—should be used freely during the course of the disease; the two former in decoction, and the latter in infusion. The bowels should be regulated with the compound powder of senna, rhubarb, manna, or some mild agent, in small doses.

If the disease is chronic in its form, continue the treatment as directed above, and re-apply the instrument every fourth day.

CYSTITIS (*inflammation of the bladder*). The ordinary symptoms are voiding urine drop by drop; or the urine will only appear in small quantities, with frequently recurring desire to urinate; burning pain and tenderness at the termination of the urinary passage and in the region of the bladder, and the pain is greatly increased by making pressure in the region of this organ. The remarks here made are of a general character, as I have not the space to enter upon details regarding the several conditions of this disease.

Improved Treatment.

Pursue the same general treatment recommended for inflammation of the kidneys, applying the instrument, however, upon the bowels, over the bladder, as well as across the back. In both diseases, use a low diet, until active inflammation passes off. Regulate and maintain considerable looseness of the bowels, but not active catharsis. In this disease, and for the above purpose, I have found a syrup or decoction of wahoo (*conium atropurpurius*) to act admirably. To relax the urinary passage and cause easy urination, as well as to subdue the local irritation of the bladder, and bring about a healthy action, take powdered lobelia herb, one dram; powdered bloodroot, twenty grains. Mix, and pour on them one pint of boil-

ing water, cover them closely, and let them cool, without further steeping; then strain them, and when the decoction is cold, add sixty drops of the best tincture of opium; then mix all well together, and with a glass syringe and gum elastic catheter of proper size, introduce two fluid ounces at a time, into the bladder, two or three times in twenty-four hours, being governed by the amount of irritation it occasions. If it does not irritate too much, use it three times per day. No agent has a more favorable effect upon irritated or inflamed membranes, than a weak solution of bloodroot. If the case is chronic, the treatment will require to be the same in character, but more mild in application, and will have to be persevered with a greater length of time, in order to cure.

I will here say again, that in all these cases bathing, and a proper attention to the surface of the body, diet, etc., is of great importance.

CHAPTER XIX.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

ARTHRITIS-Arthrodynia is a form of disease so generally known, as to hardly require description, although, were all the various opinions and controversies in regard to this one disease collected together and put in print in one collection, it would require quite a volume to contain

them. But we will here only mention a few of the leading characteristics of the disease, and shall then proceed at once to the consideration of a proper method of treatment. This disease is generally divided into *rheumatic fever*, *rheumatic gout*, and *rheumatism*. The disease is confined to "extremities, external coverings of the human body, occupying the muscular, tendinous and fibrous textures, and characterized by pain, stiffness and swelling of a joint, or joints, with or without fever, according to the violence of the disease." Rheumatic fever commences by a sudden attack of chills, followed by general fever, characterized especially by great pain, affecting one or more of the joints, with a total inability to move them, and being very tender to the touch. The swelling commences at the joint, and thence diffuses itself for a greater or less space, over the surrounding parts. Several joints being generally affected, the pain usually changes often from the one to the other. The pulse is generally below 100 per minute—full, soft, and round; the skin is generally moist, and the brain not seriously disturbed. *Rheumatic gout* is a simple inflammation of the synovial membrane (the membrane lining the joints which secrete the sinovia or joint water), while *rheumatism* affects more particularly the cellular tissue. Gout may or may not be attended with general fever. *Chronic rheumatism* is generally a sequel of the acute form of the disease.

Improved Treatment.

Pursue the same course to get the skin in proper order, as is recommended under the head of treatment for dysentery.

Then arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it very thoroughly to the part affected; and if the disease is sufficiently developed so as to disturb the general system to any considerable extent, go thoroughly all over the whole body, legs and arms with it, *i. e.*, on all the fleshy portions of the system.

In six days afterwards, if the disease is not evidently controlled and abating, re-apply the instrument with double the thoroughness you did before. This, with the accompanying treatment, will not fail of cure in the acute form.

Take podophyllin, 4 grains; macrotyn, 4 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains; quinine, 30 grains; white sugar, 1 dram.

Mix and rub very fine, in a suitable mortar (porcelain, earthen or glass). Then divide it into thirty powders, and give one every two hours, for twenty-four hours. If they do not begin to act upon the bowels by that time, then give them every hour until they do. After this, give one once in four to six hours, as is required to maintain a suitable lax condition. After the powders have operated upon the bowels, give the following:

Take of aromatic tincture of guaiacum (*see eclectic dispensatory*), saturated tincture of xanthoxylum (prickly ash), saturated tincture of macrotys

(black cohosh), and saturated tincture of phyto-lacca (scoke root), of each two ounces. Mix them well, and then add oil of sassafras, two fluid drams; then shake all well together, after which add eight fluid ounces of thick cold syrup of white sugar, cork the bottle and shake all thoroughly again. Every time it is given, shake it well beforehand. *Dose*, one-quarter to one tablespoonful, as the stomach will admit, from two to four hours apart. This is the best internal compound for rheumatism I have ever used. This course, properly modified to suit the case, constitution of patient, age, etc., will cure any rheumatic or gouty affection, whether acute or chronic in its character.

In 1865, I was called to visit one 'Squire Pardee, in an adjacent township. He had been treated over three months previously for inflammatory rheumatism by the physicians of his place, who had pronounced him to be measurably incurable. The disease appeared to affect all the joints; he was very feeble, endured great pain, and was entirely helpless. When I saw him, I inquired if he thought he had still strength sufficient to walk, if the inflammation and pain was removed, to which he said he thought he had. I then told him that if he had the strength, and would submit to my wishes, he should walk by himself to the house of a neighbor, some eighty rods distant, in eight days, which statement he derided. But I armed the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and began at his wrists, applying it thoroughly all over him, to his ankles.

In three days the immense pustulation caused him to appear, from neck to feet, as yellow as a peach. On the fifth day, I had his wife take castile soap suds and a flannel cloth, and rub him all over, so as to break open the pustules, and then wash the whole surface clean with the soap suds, to get him clear of the matter. On the eighth day, he did walk slowly himself, unassisted, to the house aforesaid, and back again. On the tenth day, I sparingly re-applied the instrument, with directions in regard to the management of the pustules at maturity, as before. He was not confined to the bed after this, and is now, nearly two years since the occurrence, in the enjoyment of good health. (*See his certificate.*)

CHAPTER XX.

LOCALIZED INFLAMMATION AND CHRONIC DISEASE.

IN any diseased condition of the system, characterized by decided torpor of the secretions, as scrofula, etc., or, where there is a specific poison in the blood, as in syphilis, and in some forms of skin disease, as well as in general febrile disease, which are not properly broken up, and in inflammatory rheumatism, etc., there will be occasionally a tendency to the formation of abscesses in various portions of the body. Abscesses occur again in various parts of the body, from hereditary taint or

other causes not well understood. The system containing impurities which she cannot readily discharge through the various emunctories, a cold, a strain, or a slight local injury may become the determining cause, whereby nature will seek to *dislodge*, through the process of ulceration, a large amount of impurity, that she cannot otherwise eliminate. In such cases, although the action is *legitimate in itself*, it not unfrequently occurs that some organ, whose position in the system is of such vital importance that an inroad once made upon it cannot be repaired, becomes the seat of suppurative action, and the life of the individual is lost in the struggle. Or, a cause of disease may constantly prey upon the vital forces in a variety of ways, causing a long catalogue of chronic disease, with which our country abounds. Acute disease may be said to sustain the same relationship to chronic disease, that the little shrub does to the sturdy oak. And no man who has not spent years in treating acute forms of disease, and until he has become successful in their management, is or can be fit to combat their chronic forms. *When*, as many do, men go about the country, *averring* that they cannot successfully treat acute diseases, but are masters of the chronic forms, they are *self-evident, self-condemned imposters*. Is he capable to slay the *mighty tree*, who could not even destroy the germ? It is these effects of disease which fill our country with innumerable nostrums, purporting to be derived from some particular thing or things,

or obtained in some truly wonderful manner, from a mysterious source. The same cause fills the country with traveling *jour-doctors*, *self-made*, who work upon the credulity of the suffering, and, by exciting their anticipations, give them a little momentary happiness, which is followed by worse disappointment, and the consciousness of having been robbed of their necessary means of support. It is these patent medicines too—many of which, like the celebrated *Liverwurt Tar*, in which a legal investigation for supposed infringement of patent, has exhibited three very important facts: first, that they really contain little or none of the *virtues* of the agents from which they derive their names; second, they are agents, *generally*, of very little medicinal value; third, they are generally compounded and sold by those never having been eminent in the *science* or the *practice* of the healing art—this cause alone yearly sends *thousands* to the tomb who would otherwise obtain counsel and assistance from those skilled in the art of medicine. It paupers its *millions* of helpless women and children, by robbing them through falsehood of their support, and buys costly apparel and builds up sightly mansions, as a reward for treason to our common humanity.

Now, in removing obstructions from the body, no organ is so important, as a medium of egress, as the skin, and still none is so sadly neglected. All that can be, by any way, so removed, may be regarded generally as safely done. This, I am

fully aware, is in *contradistinction* to the more general course of applying *harsh* and other measures to the stomach, and other important organs. Most chronic diseases can be cured alone in time by regular and proper diet, prudent habits, and a *rigid* and *appropriate* attention to the skin, by proper bathing, cleanliness, etc. But if in addition to all these truly necessary measures, you can by uninjurious and appropriate measures call all the impurities directly (as well as evenly all over the body) to the skin, and thus discharge them, who cannot at once see a *safe and efficacious* mode of escape from all the consequences of retained morbid matter in the system? This the *Renovator* will *certainly do*. And then, where no cause exists, no abscesses or chronic diseases will occur.

CHAPTER XXI.

PSOAS ABSCESS AND HIP DISEASE (*Morbus Coxarius*).

PSOAS or *Lumbar Abscess* is a secretion of pus (matter) along the side of the lower portion of the spine, at or near the origin of the psoas major muscle. It causes pain in the lumbar region, which extends towards the thigh, and generally along the spermatic cord. The matter, when found, will either show itself under Poupart's ligament, between the bladder and rectum,

or under the *fascia lata* muscle. The constitutional symptoms are gradual emaciation, resulting finally in hectic, with generally a consumptive expression of the countenance; and with adults it is generally fatal. Although the symptoms of this disease are frequently obscure, and easily confounded with those of lumbago, phrenitis, etc., still it is always safe and judicious when there are severe pains in and about the loins, with weakness and tenderness of the small of the back, the tenderness being more particularly confined to one side, and in cases where the urine and condition of the venal organs do not *distinctly* indicate real disease of the kidneys, to at once institute proper preventative measures to obviate the risk of a culmination of this form of disease. For this purpose I am certain that, in point of convenience, cheapness, and certainty of success, no agency has ever been offered to mankind so entirely capable of doing all that is desired, as is the *Renovator*, properly armed and thoroughly and appropriately applied.

For which, arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply it freely across the lumbar region of the back, and down on the outside of the thighs to the knees. Repeat this once in ten days, giving in conjunction with it a brisk cathartic dose of the compound powder of senna, each time the instrument is used. Any case of local pain, tenderness, etc., will in a little time entirely disappear under this course.

It is well also, in order to insure a good state of

health thereafter, to pay *strict* attention to bathing, dieting, etc., as well as to take for some weeks some good alterative, as the compound syrup of stillingia, with two drams of iodide of potassa added to each pint of the syrup.

HIP DISEASE—(*Morbus Coxarius*.)

This affection, in its general symptoms, is nearly allied to white swelling of the knee joint (hydarthrus); for, notwithstanding the disease is principally located in and about the coccygral ligament (the ligament that holds the hip joint in its socket), still, the pain is mostly felt in and about the knee joint, and is, therefore, liable to greatly mislead with a superficial diagnosis. But if pressure be made upon the acetabulum (the socket of the hip joint), or if the thigh bone (femur) be turned so as to rotate the head thereof in its socket, it will cause intense pain. As the disease progresses, the limb, by the relaxation of the ligament, becomes elongated, and also finally perishes to a considerable extent. Ulceration destroys the socket of the joint, involves the surrounding parts in diseased action, obliterates the ligaments, and muscles of the upper leg and hip contract, and finally leaves the limb very much shortened, and the sufferer crippled for life. This disease is essentially a malady of youth, occurring between the age of childhood and maturity. It is supposed to be of scrofulous origin, and, constitutionally, should be treated with the same internal medicines pre-

scribed for psoas abscess. When the disease has reached a full development, syringing with castile soap suds, poulticing with elm bark, etc., with the constitutional treatment necessary, and washing out the cavity formed by the ulceration with vegetable astringents, is all that can be profitably done, further than suitable measures to keep the limb in proper position and maintain a general degree of quietude. Tonics, and a sustaining diet, are of first importance, and also a general attention to the condition of the surface of the body, by proper bathing, etc. But if a correct diagnosis is arrived at, while the disease has not reached the suppurative stage, and proper remedies employed, it will be readily arrested in its course, and the consequences of a full development averted. And this is the great important point in the whole matter.

For this purpose, enjoin strict quietude and constitutional treatment, as before suggested. Then arm the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and apply along the course of the whole limb affected. Do this very thoroughly, and re-apply as often as the former punctures have passed through the stage of pustulation, and arrived at a proper condition to allow of its use again. This course pursued, will soon result in a radical cure. I have thus treated, with complete success, several cases.

CHAPTER XXII.

ERYSIPELAS, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

CHARACTERIZED by general febrile symptoms, as quick, hard pulse, furred tongue, some degree of thirst, sometimes very great, margin of the tongue quite red, and papillæ prominent.

Local inflammation of the skin, commencing at some point on the surface; the point of attack becomes elevated, red, tender and painful. The redness constantly spreads until it terminates in vesication, ulceration, gangrene, etc. Or it frequently terminates favorably by spontaneous action; but if it assumes a malignant type, it becomes a very serious malady.

In 1852 this disease made its appearance in many localities of the Northwest, and under the internal administration of mercurials, and other *equally* objectionable agencies, with the external application of argenti, nitras, etc., it became fearfully fatal. I treated a very large number of cases in the following manner, without any fatality at all. And I will here remark that during upwards of eighteen years of practice I have never lost a case of this disease, nor have I ever employed any such agencies for its cure as those alluded to above.

My Former Treatment—Externally.

Circumscribe the local inflammation by a blister spread and cut in strips one-fourth of an inch

wide; these strips are to be carefully applied to the skin just beyond the limit of local redness, but entirely enclosing it.

It is well to rub the skin clean with a cloth, previously wet in warm vinegar, before applying the blister. The local inflammatory action will never pass the blister if it vesicates. Apply to the whole inflamed portion cloths wet in sour milk, to which all the salt has been added that would dissolve; or use vinegar and salt, or salt and water, or vinegar and sal-ammoniac (muriate of ammonia), one ounce of the salt to each pint of the vinegar; or use a whiskey tincture of *phytolacca decandria* root (scoke root). This last is the most certain external remedy I ever saw; but either of those named, if the cloths are often changed or re-wet, will perfectly succeed, so far as the local inflammation is concerned. Cranberry poultice is excellent as an external remedy, but often hard to procure, and the above are either of them superior to it.

Internal Treatment.

Evacuate the bowels freely with the following: Take compound powder of senna, 4 drams; cream of tartar, 1 ounce. Mix with one and one-half gills of sweetened water. Stir it well each time before giving.

Dose.—One tablespoonful each hour until it operates freely as a cathartic. After this give one teaspoonful at a time, one, two or three hours

apart, as will serve to maintain a good degree of laxity in the bowels. For the fever and restlessness give, during the whole course of the disease, the following: Take quinine, 30 grains; powd. camphor gum, 30 grains; powd. ipecac., 20 grains; powd. opium, 10 grains; solid ext. valerian, q. s. Mix.

Make thirty pills, and give one every two or three hours as required to keep the patient quiet.

Improved Treatment.

When called, arm the *Renovator* with Fluid No 1. Apply it thoroughly in a line circumscribing the whole local inflammation at the outer boundary of the redness. This will at once arrest the further spread of the disease. Then, to remove the general febrile or inflammatory condition, apply the instrument scatteringly all over the whole body, giving at the same time enough of the cathartic to act freely on the bowels, as well as keeping cloths wet in salt and water on the inflamed surface. Forty-eight hours will generally be sufficient to arrest the active force of the disease, and nothing further will be required than to use light diet, and maintain a proper degree of laxative action of the bowels.

There are several types of disease called by the name of erysipelas, in regard to which we have not the space to give a synopsis or treatment at present.

CHAPTER XXIII.

EXANTHEMATA.

SCARLATINA, *Scarlet Fever*, classified into three varieties, viz.: 1. *Scarlatina Simplex*. 2. *Scarlatina Anginosa*. 3. *Scarlatina Maligna*.

The third variety has been again unnecessarily subdivided into a trio of distinction, as *congestive*, *inflammatory*, and *mixed*; and this last named order of diseased conditions is entirely too much "*mixed*." And further still, some authorities speak of a peculiar form of febrile action, which is occasionally met with, in which the appearance of the mucous surfaces of the mouth and fauces, with the papillæ elongated, and general symptoms, are like scarlet fever, only the exantheme (rash on the skin) is wanting, as a fourth variety of the disease.

Again, some have treated of these manifestations, or at least the first named division, as distinct diseases to a certain extent. But we believe that they are only governed in their several characteristics, manifestations and intensity by exciting and predisposing causes, as *manner of living*, *dress*, *exposures*, *obstructions*, *constitutional strength*, *hereditary taints*, etc. And my own observation leads me to believe, that when transmitted to a second party, this disease will generally follow the preceding type. And the cases are common in

which it changes mysteriously from a mild to a more severe form.

There is probably about the same measure of difference between the various grades of distinction in this disease that there is in other fevers, following *them* from their milder to the worst forms. This form of disease in its simple variety is a very mild disorder; but its extreme liability to assume formidable characteristics, and *the fearful mortality often following its incursions*, renders it a malady of great prominence. It is generally more particularly confined in its attacks to children, but no age is really exempt from it.

The *simple form* is ushered in with the ordinary signs of fever, as cold, chills, hot skin, frequent pulse, nausea, thirst, etc. This is generally followed within forty-eight hours by bright, red spots upon the face, and thence down upon the chest, gradually coalescing and extending to the residue of the skin.

The character of the eruption differs entirely from measles, with which it is sometimes confounded.

First, in the uniformity of the eruption.

Secondly, in the very minuteness of the rash.

Thirdly, in the bright, red color of the skin. This disease is contagious in all of its forms, and by some it is regarded as being infectious.

There are two prominent dangers attending the simple form of this disease requiring special care.

First, the liability to take on at any time a more violent form.

Secondly, an extreme liability to relapse for several days after the disease has seemingly run its course. This is almost sure to occur from the slightest exposure and cold. If relapse does take place, it is generally fatal, and consequently great care should be taken of the patient for a few days succeeding apparent convalescence.

Treatment for the Simple Form.

Emetics are of first importance in this malady, although the local appearance of the throat would seem to contra-indicate their use. Still no form of disease is so sensibly benefitted by agents of this class, excepting croup. They should be repeated as often as every six or eight hours, and should be at once instituted as soon as you are conscious of the presence of the fever and its character. They arouse the secretions, open the pores, equalize the circulation, protect the throat, lungs, and other organs, as well as in a very great measure secure against a transition to the more dangerous types of the disease.

For this purpose use the emetic powder in three grain doses. To a child six years old give a powder once in thirty minutes, until free vomiting ensues; vary the dose to suit age, etc., or if the sufferer can more easily take it, give the emetic drops to a child of like age, in doses of half a teaspoon-

ful, at intervals of thirty minutes, until emesis occurs. (*See appendix.*)

Cathartics are regarded as being contra-indicated in this form of disease, further than as mild laxatives, to maintain an open condition of the bowels. For this purpose small doses of the compound powder of senna, or rhubarb, are undoubtedly the best, or the neutralizing cordial may be used with excellent results. If any appearances of unusual character at any time are manifest in the mouth and throat, use the canker-wash, in order to maintain a healthy condition of the lining membranes, and guard against any unfavorable termination.

The degree of success in the treatment of this form of disease is measured mainly by the promptitude and correctness of the course adopted at its inception; although in some cases the malignant forms will at first appear, and your patient may be virtually dying when first seen. I have witnessed several, in which no assistance could be effectually offered. Yet I am of the opinion that, where the vital powers do not immediately sink below the reach of artificial and scientific administration, with a little time, and thorough judicious management and appliances, but a very limited number of those laboring under even the malignant forms will die.

Second Variety—Scarlatina Anginosa.

This form, as its name indicates, is characterized by such a condition of the throat as to render

deglutition (swallowing) very difficult, as well as respiration. The fever is rapidly developed, but on account of greater diminution of vitality than in the preceding variety, the pulse is more frequent, and has decidedly less momentum or cogency. All the soft parts in the throat become red and more or less tumid or swollen. The skin over the whole body is extremely hot, and the eruption is retained generally until the third day, and then is incomplete. If the inflammation and fever does not decline or terminate in resolution by from four to six days, sloughing with its various consequences, modified by the several conditions present, will follow.

Treatment in this Variety.

As in the preceding, we gave directions to make free use of emetics as a preventative against the more unfavorable terminations of this malady, etc., so in this form we will urge the actual necessity of their administration, their utility having been so thoroughly established by long continued use that no question of their benefit remains. The canker-wash frequently applied to the throat with a sponge or swab, when the patient cannot gurgle it, is of great importance. In cases where there is such a condition of the throat as to cause the discharge of a thin, acrid fluid, with a hard or indurated condition of the glands of the neck, and other unfavorable conditions, I have found great benefit from the use of muriated tinc-

ture of iron, applied to the throat two or three times per day with a probang, or applied by the use of the feather end of a quill, or with a swab.

General tonics, proper diet, bathing, etc., should be carefully attended to. Applying to the neck the poultice for sore throat during the course of this form of disease, is of great importance. (*See appendix.*)

Third Variety—Scarlatina Maligna.

This form of disease is characterized by a rapid sinking of the vital powers, and is really a typhoid condition of the disease, in which its speedy fatal termination generally renders medical aid of little value. The indications to be fulfilled are to sustain the vitality as far as possible, and *divert* as far as practicable the centralizing tendencies of the disease towards the vital organs, by directing them to the surface of the skin. This can only be done by nauseating agents, tonics, warm alkaline baths, extensive counter-irritation, etc., etc. In one case of collapse which I saved, in connection with the use of all available internal measures, I rubbed the whole surface of the body with BEACHE'S stimulating liniment, and then applied a poultice of cooked onions, so arranged on a sheet as to be sufficient to cover the whole body, upon which I sprinkled a large amount of quinine. The patient revived in three or four hours, and fully recovered in due time. How much good was accomplished by excitement, relaxation, and *absorption* upon

the surface of the body, cannot be told. But if the diagnostic symptoms clearly establish this type of disease, the prognosis is of course *emphatically unfavorable*.

Improved Treatment, and Rational Deductions.

Sufficient has been said to lead the mind to the following conclusions :

First, that the degree of mildness or severity of this disease is governed mainly by the time of appearance and character of the exanthesis (the rash).

Secondly, it matters not for our present purpose, in case of retention of the rash, its imperfect development, or its final appearance, in a manner to indicate to the observing physician the dangerous form or character of the malady, or what arguments may be brought forward by various members of the profession in regard to the causes thereof. I shall speak of the effects and mode of relief, as though but one principle was involved in the matter, *namely*, an incapacity in the vital forces to eliminate a morbid matter with sufficient dispatch to shield the patient from consequences so inevitable, if such matter is retained in the system beyond the culminating period of the disease, thereby vitiating the blood, and producing a near approximation to putrefaction; whereby for want of plastic element in that fluid, the mucous membranes become more or less obliterated, as well as producing the other concomitant effects of the poi-

son upon the whole system. And again, the internal coverings or membranes being far more proportionately affected than the outside skin on the body, with the common difficulty of swallowing, which is always present in the anginose, and generally in the malignant form also, renders all internal medication, with a view to its legitimate results, a matter entirely problematical.

With these facts in view as a basis, I will venture to ask the inquiring mind, *first*, whether to directly medicate the system by acupuncture would not be far more liable to accomplish the desired effects upon the sufferer than by any other method that the present state of our medical knowledge offers?

Secondly, with the puncturers, producing numerous openings for the egress of the poison, as well as stimulating the skin and arousing it to a healthy action, and by the extensive integumental pustulations drawing the obstructing matters directly and *irresistibly* to the artificial openings in the skin, thereby effectually dislodging them from the system, would we not be far more likely to effect a cure than by the ordinary methods now in use?

Consonantly with the foregoing reasoning and suggestions, I will detail the results of five cases in practice with the *new method*, and then leave the subject for the candid investigation of others.

With three cases of scarlatina simplex, and two of the anginose form, which have come under my

care and attention in the last year, I have employed the *Renovator* under the circumstances, and with the results hereafter detailed.

CASE No. 1.—Boy, five years old, slender built, dark hair, eyes, and complexion. Disease began with mild form. I gave emetic powder, and ordered the frequent use of the canker-wash, and warm alkaline bath to the body once in six hours. Next day much worse, skin very hot, fever high, pulse considerably more frequent, with diminished force, breath fetid, nervous twitchings, laborious breathing, with some delirium, and the throat very much inflamed internally, and somewhat swollen externally. Continued former treatment, excepting the bath. Armed the *Renovator* with Fluid No. 1, and applied it lightly and scatteringly over the neck, body, legs and arms, to the elbows and knees. Next morning the integumental action surpassed all my anticipations; the internal redness of the throat had greatly subsided, the fever gone down, the pulse full and soft, the breathing comparatively free and unobstructed, the nerves were undisturbed, and the mind rational. I continued the canker-wash occasionally, with the use of an emetic once in twenty-four hours, gave enough compound powder of senna and cream of tartar to move the bowels mildly, and in three days afterwards ordered all the pustules broken and rubbed off with a coarse sponge, saturated in castile soap suds. After which washed the surface freely with the

same, wiped it dry with a soft cloth, and oiled it by means of a feather and sweet oil, regulated the diet, discontinued the other treatment, and the child rapidly recovered.

CASES NOS. 2 AND 3.—Two girls, aged respectively three and five years.

Fever manifest in its simple form, very thorough cases, but nothing remarkable otherwise about them.

Ordered the same treatment as in the preceding case, but only used the bath once, immediately after which I applied the instrument, the application of which was followed on the succeeding day by extensive development of pustules, but not nearly equal to those in the first-named case. I then directed the same course to be pursued as in the first case named, after the external application had been made to him. Both children rapidly recovered; perhaps they might have done so had not the external measures been adopted. *Still* I think it greatly modified the intensity of the diseased action, and facilitated the recovery.

CASES NOS. 4 AND 5.—Were of a character clearly within the designations of the anginose form of the disease. Both dark complexioned, one aged two, the other seven years. I commenced by cauterizing their throats with muriated tincture of iron (if that might be called cantery). After all this fluid had been washed from their mouths and fauces with clean water, so as to avoid its action upon the coloring matter contained in the cornus

circinata bark, I ordered the use of the canker-wash, accompanied by emetics. Washed the surface of the body well with the alkaline bath, after which I applied the *acupuncturer* as in the case of the boy first named, and also followed up the succeeding treatment as in that case, and both cases recovered more rapidly than any others in like condition I ever saw, and in neither case of the five mentioned were there any symptoms of dropsy, etc., following, which frequently appear as a sequel of this form of diseased action.

I do not doubt that the use of this instrument in cases of measles, when the eruption is retained beyond a proper period, and the lungs or other vital organs become endangered therefrom, or from improper exposures, etc., producing the same results, would at once counteract the conditions, and many times save the patient from immediate dissolution; also would in almost or quite every case prevent the train of chronic affections that so often follow this disease. If the impurities of the system are neutralized in the blood, or withdrawn from the body by way of the skin, they must cease to do harm. And will not the same rule hold good with all exanthematic diseases? I would suggest that some of my professional brethren who may be in possession of my instrument, and have the opportunity to do so, should try its application, armed with Fluid No. 2, in case of small-pox, in order to see, *first*, if its general benefits in relieving the oppressed condition of the

vital organs is not very apparent; and *secondly*, to ascertain whether the fluid will act locally, and change the character or condition of the vesicles, thereby preventing the greatly dreaded *pitting*, so often seen as the result of this terrible malady.

These are reflective suggestions, which I have never put in practice, but which I most assuredly shall do at the first opportunity, in the fullest confidence of the most beneficial tendencies.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EPILEPSY—*Falling Sickness.*

MUCH has been written concerning this disease, and it has been divided into *three species*; then again subdivided into *nine varieties*; but these are all matters of no general interest to our present purpose. Among all the writings extant upon this subject, it really appears to me that the concise statements of Dr. NEWTON are more comprehensive and to the point, than can elsewhere be found in the same limit. I cannot do better than to reproduce his article upon this subject, as a correct delineation of the most important and well defined manifestations of this malady. He says, page 288: "This form of disease, when idiopathic, is, beyond all question, cerebral; but, when symptomatic, it

may frequently result from spinal irritation. A paroxysm or convulsion may occur, having all the features of epilepsy, and not be epileptic, but when it shall frequently recur at irregular intervals, and for months or years, and without any evident cause, then the name epilepsy is given to it. It is a disease of all ages, but that which immediately precedes puberty seems to be most liable to it.

“The paroxysms are marked by a loss of sensation and consciousness, with convulsive motions of the muscles. Most generally the fit attacks suddenly, or without the least premonition; at other times it is preceded by pain in the epigastrium, or vertigo, or stupor; sometimes a sensation like a cold vapor is experienced, which, arising in some part of the body, travels towards the head, and upon reaching it the patient falls to the floor.

“The most usual duration of a fit is from five to twenty-five minutes, but sometimes it is protracted for hours. In all cases there is a sudden falling, loss of consciousness, distortion of the face and eyes, foaming at the mouth, convulsions of the limbs, grinding of the teeth, by which the tongue and cheeks are frequently badly injured; difficult respiration, and occasionally involuntary discharges of urine and fœces. When the fit has passed off, the patient has not the least recollection of having had it, but complains of headache, and looks stupid and wearied.” * * * *
Again, on page 290, he says: “The known causes of epilepsy are various, and so are, no doubt, the

unknown. In some families it is hereditary, and in many instances the predisposition is such as to make it depend upon the exciting cause as to whether it shall break out in the form of rheumatic mania or epilepsy. The apparent health of the patient seems to have but little to do in the production of the malady, attacking almost indiscriminately the feeble and the strong. It is frequently occasioned by a fall or blow upon the head; also, by a fright or terror; and, lastly, by the presence of worms in the alimentary canal."

I have known several cases of this disease, in young persons, caused, no doubt, by self-pollution; and, also, a number of married people afflicted with it, where the history of each led to the conclusion that the cause was excessive sexual indulgence. I also know one case where the cause is supposed to be injury by lightning. On page 293, Dr. NEWTON still proceeds to say: "In addition to the foregoing, we give the following treatment of Prof. J. KING, who has had considerable and successful experience in the disease.

"If the cause can be ascertained as worms, uterine difficulties, etc., treat them accordingly; but in those instances where the causes are obscure, he adopts the following plan: During the convulsive paroxysms, he gives, to an adult, a powder composed of sulph. morphine, one-third of a grain, and quinine two-thirds of a grain. This dose is repeated every ten or twenty minutes, or as the patient may be made to swallow it, having it

mixed in water. When the paroxysm has subsided, the bowels are to be kept regular by the use of leptandrin and podophyllin, given in small doses, and the following pills employed during the intervals:

“Ext. stramonium, 1 grain; valerianate or sul. quinia, 4 grains; hydro-alcoholic ext. of macrotys, 8 grains. Mix and divide into eight pills, and give one three or four times a day.

“A stimulating liniment must be applied to the spine, as the following, which has been much used by ourselves, as well as Prof. KING:

“Take oil of stillingia, 1 ounce; oil of cajeput, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; oil of lobelia, 2 drams; alcohol, 3 ounces. Mix.

“The spine may be rubbed twice a day with this, and continued until the patient complains of nausea, or an unpleasant acrid taste in the mouth.* The surface of the body must be bathed once or twice a week with an alkaline wash, all acidulous and greasy articles of food must be avoided, and the mind kept perfectly free from excitement of any kind.” In acidity of the stomach, he prefers the use of the carbonate of ammonia in this disease, to any other alkali.

*How strange it appears to one looking over the above course of treatment, seeing that those eminent professors of medicine readily understood that the application of the oils, etc., to be applied along the spine, on the *outside skin*, still produced the effect described by them in the mouth, simply *by being absorbed through the natural pores*, that the superior power of communicating medicines directly into the blood, by the process of some proper method of acupuncture, did not long ago receive that just attention due to its merits.

“In pursuing the above treatment, it should be recollected to proportion the doses according to ages of children. In young infants, the antispasmodic tincture is preferred to the morphine and quinine.”

As an old-fashioned eclectic course of local and constitutional medication, in the *ordinary way*, probably none was ever instituted as good, harmless and efficacious, as the course of Drs. KING and NEWTON; and fearing lest some should suppose I have *dared to think*, by the following course I shall recommend, that I have raised my own head to a more exalted and noticeable position than the great superstructure of radical ideas would warrant, that lie at the foundation of all truth, immutable as God, which those gentlemen, with many other great minds, have delved deeply into nature's intricate labyrinths to bring forth, I will only say that these are but the *crumbs* they have let fall, while grappling with the majestic physiology and chemistry of God. “And she said, truth, Lord; yet dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table.” Let us all do what we can for the general good, the world is wide enough for all.

Improved Treatment.

I will here make a plain suggestion. If it is desired to use the combination recommended by the professors, in the treatment of this malady, with a view to their action as the result of absorption *how infinitely superior* would their action be, as

well as the quantity required to produce the same results, reduced to extreme minuteness, comparatively, by simply dispensing with the alcohol, and substituting for it sweet oil, and with the *Renovator* directly inoculating them into the blood. But we prefer to so combine our compounds as to obtain the great advantages of contra-irritation, suppuration and absorption, in such cases, which indications will be thoroughly fulfilled by the use of our Fluid No. 2.

In a case of epileptic paroxysm, in order to bring the patient immediately out, add to one-half ounce of cholera Fluid No. 3, six drops of the oil of lobelia, and apply the compound freely with the instrument, along the whole course of the spine, in a double line on both sides.

In this case, the puncturers should be set out from three thirty-seconds to one-eighth of an inch. A very few minutes will serve to reduce the spasm. I have repeatedly tried it with surprising results.

As a constitutional and preventative measure, arm the *Renovator* with Fluid No. 2, and apply it with the puncturers set out one-sixteenth of an inch, once in ten or fifteen days, or oftener, if the paroxysms are of frequent recurrence.

Give internally the nerve and tonic pills, one at a time, three times each day. Keep the bowels regular with the compound powder of senna, and if the case is a curable one, in due time it will yield to this treatment.

I wish to impress upon the minds of the skept-

tical the truthfulness of these principles, by referring them to the facts relative to cutaneous absorption, so extensively set forth by the various authors connected with physiological science. The frequent salivations produced by the absorption of mercury through the pores of the skin; the death of the professor, in New York city, by merely rubbing prussic acid upon his arm; the frequent applications of iodine to the skin, with a view to its alterative effects, are facts too common, with many others, to require even a citation; but all prove the superior action of external absorption over internal, in those conditions of the system under which they are thus employed.

CHAPTER XXV.

PARALYSIS, PALSY.

THIS condition is defined as being an impaired or abolished condition of the power of voluntary motion and sensation; or both, in certain parts of the body, without coma or loss of consciousness. There are four distinctions made generally in this form of diseased action, and which accord severally with the parts involved and nature of result. These divisions are hemiplegia, paraplegia, paralysis partialis, and paralysis agitans. And again to more definitely distinguish characteristics that occur in some forms of this

disease, several minor distinctions have been made by different authorities. We do not intend to enter upon any lengthy diatribe here, either upon the symptoms of the disease, its divisions, classifications, opinions of authors, or methods prescribed for its alleviation and cure.

Improved Treatment.

Give gentle laxatives, such as manna and senna combined. To a child, according to age, from one to four drams of manna combined with an equal proportion of senna, with a sufficient quantity of white sugar and water, or water alone, as you choose, to make it of convenient consistency to give.

Dose, from one to two teaspoonfuls at a time, sufficiently often to maintain a lax condition of the bowels. This should be accompanied by injections of castile soap suds, made by dissolving the soap in catnip or smartweed tea, which has been well strained; these ought to be used from one to three times in twenty-four hours, as the exigencies of the case may require. Catnip ought never to be steeped further than to pour pure boiling water on it, after breaking or cutting the herb; cover it closely and let it cool, then strain it.

The application of the instrument along the course of the spine, with the puncturers set out from $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, to suit age, circumstances, etc., and armed with a combination of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, equal parts, is of great importance,

and should be repeated every third or fifth day. In cases of numbness, with persons of any age, whether attended by a want of the power of muscular motion or not, no agency, I am fully persuaded, will do so much or go so far towards relief, as the use of properly medicated acupuncture. Proper attention to the surface of the body by bathing, and also proper invigorating, but easily digestible diet, are important in this disease. In a recent attack of paralysis, I should be very extensive and thorough with the application of the *Renovator*, and use Fluid No. 3.

CHAPTER XXVI.

APOPLEXY.

IN this disease “sometimes the attack comes on suddenly, but frequently we have vertigo, a dull, deep-seated pain, or sense of weight in the head, particularly in stooping, with a turgid state of the veins of the head, throbbing of the temporal arteries, ringing in the ears, drowsiness, disturbed and heavy sleep, and dimness of sight.” * * * “At first the pulse and respiration are weak, and often scarcely perceptible; but they soon change their character, and the pulse becomes full, slow, regular, and often hard, and the respiration slow, oppressed and interrupted, stentorous, and often

with a puffing out of the lips; the face is sometimes livid and turgid with blood, but more frequently it is pale and bloated." * * * "The extremities are cold, but the surface generally preserves its temperature." * * * The bowels are "torpid." * * * It may terminate "either in death or in perfect restoration of all the suspended functions of the body, or in paralysis of certain parts of the body; or we may have a general febrile condition of the system taking place." * * * The prognosis is "unfavorable." * * * Some of the predisposing causes of apoplexy are: "1st, A peculiar conformation of body, viz., a large head, thick short neck, broad shoulders, ample chest, florid full face, etc. 2d, Age. It generally occurs between the fortieth and sixtieth years. 3d, Whatever tends to produce general plethora. 4th, Organic affections of the heart, etc." * * *

Some of the exciting causes of apoplexy are "anything which produces inordinate determination of blood to the head, or impedes its free return from the brain to the heart, viz., overdistention of the stomach, when the digestive powers are weak, the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, violent exertions, or stroke of the sun, etc." Apoplexy is also divided into a number of varieties, and some eminent authors give the age at which the foregoing variety of this disease is liable to make its attacks, at and after thirty-five years. We do not propose to go into details, and

will therefore proceed to a consideration of a proper course of treatment.

Improved Treatment.

As an attack of this kind will last from one-fourth of one to two days, it is very important to arrest the paroxysm, if possible. To do this, remove the excitement and congestion from the brain, for which purpose apply the *Renovator*, armed with equal parts of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, along the whole course of the spine, over the stomach and to the fleshy portions of the arms and legs.

Active purgatives, as well as suitable injections, the same that are prescribed in the treatment for epilepsy; but the cathartic must be pushed in its administration to active purgation, if possible, and the enemata should be frequently resorted to as an auxiliary measure.

If the congestion occurs in the lungs, instead of the head, the treatment will not necessarily be varied, although the external application to the chest should be far more thorough. When the sound in breathing is very loud and deep, the jaws tightly closed, foaming at the mouth, and the pupil of the eye closely contracted, the case is generally hopeless, but, if spontaneous hemorrhage occurs, it should be regarded as favorable.

In case the sufferer survives the paroxysm, the main thing is to carefully search and studiously inquire for the cause, and when ascertained, to adopt measures to fulfill the indications presented,

and remove, or at least moderate, as far as possible, both predisposing and exciting causes.

Strict quiet of both mind and body should be observed after an attack of apoplexy, until recovery from its effects is reached, and as there is a weakened condition of the resisting powers of the system, and consequent increased liability to recurrence, everything that can act as an exciting cause should be studiously avoided, as well as measures taken to build up the resisting powers against any re-attack.

In all cases of cerebral apoplexy, and *especially* if the disease is clearly hereditary, all over-exertion of body and mind, as well as every species of gormandizing, and the indulgence in the use of cerebral stimulants, highly seasoned food, and exposure to cold, so as to chill the extremities, should be avoided; also avoiding measurably sexual indulgence, and *every* cause of general weakness, that will act upon either the muscular or nervous powers of the system.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NEURALGIA.

PROF. NEWTON says: "Neuralgia is a term used to designate painful local affections, unattended by the evidences of inflammatory or structural lesion. Literally, the term means pain in a nerve."

Neuralgia is, *unquestionably*, an affection characterized by negative excitability, the exciting cause of which may be either, or both, local and general, directly affecting the whole, or only a portion of the system, and it may be internal or external. Profs. NEWTON and SCUDDAR have given the most perfectly comprehensive delineations of symptoms in this form of disease, with its various locations and ways of attack, that I have ever read. I do not say this, by any means, to detract from the great merits of JONES, WOOD, WATSON, EBERLEE, and other equally great diagnostists. As this form of disease is of a character wide spread in its effects, and intensely annoying, I will be somewhat explicit with its symptoms and treatment; and the general characteristic symptoms cannot be better stated, with the most approved method or rational eclectic treatment now in general use, than by quoting from SCUDDAR's Eclectic Practice of Medicine. On page 465, he says: "Neuralgia should be considered as a morbid exaltation of the sensibility of nerves, sometimes the result of determination of blood, but more frequently without perceptible change. We have already noticed some of these affections, and may group the remainder together in this article. It may attack any portion of the body, and runs in the course of the sensitive nerves, some parts seeming to be more susceptible than others. The predisposing causes are usually such as enfeeble the body and cause excitation of the nervous system.

The most frequent exciting causes are damp and cold, though it may result from excessive emotional excitement, and, as we have already noticed, from malaria. It is not confined to external parts, but may affect any of the internal organs, being most generally associated with slight structural disease. Neuralgia is sometimes preceded by a sensation of formication or numbness, and sometimes by soreness and stiffness. The pain usually comes on gradually—is at first obtuse and aching, but as it continues, becomes sharp, lancinating, darting and lacerating. Sometimes it seems to be confined to the one spot, but at others it shoots along the course of the nerve, either in the direction of the trunk or the extremities, or seems to dart through the part in a direction opposite to the course of the nerves. The pain is usually very intense, so much so sometimes, that the patient screams with the agony, and in very severe cases becomes unconscious, or maniacal, from the intensity of the suffering. Occasionally we notice other disturbances of the part, as twichings and involuntary muscular movements and derangements of functions, and, in rare cases, seeming paralysis. The constitutional disturbance varies greatly in different cases, depending upon the severity of the disease and its duration. In common cases, when it has continued for twenty-four hours or more, we find an excitement of the pulse, dry skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue and loss of appetite, the patient complaining that the extreme suffering

has made him sick. In protracted cases, the health suffers very much, the patient becoming feeble and anæmie, and troubled with various functional derangements. *Neuralgia faciei*—facial neuralgia—is one of the most common forms met with, and when persistent and severe, has received the name of *tic douloureux*. It may have its origin in irritation of the dental branches of the fifth pair of nerves, from caries of the teeth, or may result directly from cold, atmospherical vicissitudes, or the other causes named. It usually commences as a soreness in the course of the nerves, with slight twitching pain, but when fully developed, is sharp, lancinating and tearing. It may be confined to either of the branches of the fifth pair, affecting the eye and part supplied by the first branch; or those situate over the superior maxillary bone, and supplied by the second branch; or those over the inferior maxillary, and supplied by the third branch. There are other cases in which these entire structures seem to be involved, the pain being confined to the terminal extremities of the nerve. In others, again, the pain is deep seated, situate in the course of the infra-orbital nerve, within the infra-orbital canal, or in the course of the mental nerve, as it passes through the inferior maxillary bone, or deep seated in the superior maxillary, in the course of the dental nerve. It sometimes requires considerable care to diagnose these cases, as such pain may sometimes result from inflammatory or other diseases. We may diagnose

neuralgia from structural disease of the eye, by the fact that in the latter there is great susceptibility to light, disordered vision, and constitutional disturbance. In diseases of the antrum, or superior maxillary bone, simulating neuralgia, the pain is frequently tensive and throbbing, and close examination will almost invariable detect enlargement or deformity; this is the case, also, in disease of the inferior maxillary. It is impossible to determine the existence of disease in the course of the trunk of the fifth pair, until it passes from the cranium, and of the nerves when deep seated, and we will have to be guided in great part by the evidences of constitutional disturbance." The Professor also mentions "*neuralgia of the back, lumbar, sacral and sciatic nerves;*" "*neuralgia of the upper extremities;*" "*neuralgia of the muscles and membranous structures;*" "*visceral neuralgia,*" etc. But these details we have not the space to quote, and will at once proceed with the treatment.

On page 470, he says: "The treatment of neuralgia should be both general and local; and, contrary to the generally established practice, we find that the first is far more successful than the last. In many such cases, and especially if indicated by the condition of the stomach, we find that an emetic will give the quickest and most decided relief, and will pave the way for a speedy cure. I use the compound powder of lobelia and capsicum, in infusion, and give it so that a couple of hours will be occupied in its action. The patient should

have his feet bathed in hot mustard water, and be covered warmly in bed, and take freely of some diaphoretic infusion, as of equal parts of *ess. tincture of asclepias* and compound tincture of *serpentaria*, in doses of a teaspoonful every hour; or of equal parts of diaphoretic powder and *asclepin*, in doses of five grains. Free perspiration is in this way induced, and the patient often falls into an easy sleep, the first he has had for several days. In other cases we may accomplish the same object by the use of the wet sheet pack, and the internal use of cold water and an alkaline diuretic. If the bowels are constipated, we would employ a cathartic for the removal of obstructions; and for the purpose of derivation, *podophyllin* and *leptandrin*, with extract of *hyoseyamus* or *indian hemp*, as heretofore recommended, will answer the purpose well, and may frequently be continued every day until the patient is completely relieved. Great advantage is obtained, in the more persistent cases, from the continuous use of alkaline diuretics, and sometimes from the iodide of potassium. The *macrotys* is also a valuable remedy. We might associate them as follows: Take iodide of potassium, extract of *conium*, of each 1 dram; tincture of *macrotys*, 1 fluid ounce; water, 2 ounces. Mix, and give a teaspoonful every three or four hours. Tincture of *gelseminum* is a valuable remedy in some cases, and may be given until its specific effects are manifested. Sometimes preparations of *guaiacum* are useful, especially in the

more chronic forms. I would prefer the alkaline tincture, and associate it with a small quantity of wine of colchicum. The English wine of colchicum seed may be given in doses of from ten to thirty drops, every three hours, and gives better results if combined with full doses of the tincture of asclepias. Aconite has been employed internally, with reputed advantage, but I have not been able to obtain satisfactory results with it. Belladonna, in doses sufficient to produce dilation of the pupil, will occasionally relieve the pain, as will also the valerianate of zinc. Strychnia is recommended with phosphoric acid, two grains of the first to one ounce of the last, the dose being five drops three or four times daily. In very many cases we find that the disease is markedly periodic, and in others, though the symptoms may be obscure, close observation will detect periodicity. In these cases, we administer quinia in full doses, giving it as we would in a case of intermittent or remittent fever. The medium quantity, in the case of a stout adult, would be fifteen grains in three doses; if given in small doses, it has no appreciable influence. It is claimed by some that prussiate of iron exercises a marked influence over neuralgia, and that it aids the quinia in its action; if so, we will find the old fashioned blue powder the best form in which to administer it. We may use with it the tincture of valerian and gelseminum, in the usual doses, and between the time of giving it, a solution of acetate of potassia. The prussiate of potash, in

solution, to the extent of from three to five grains, four times a day, is frequently useful in obscure neuralgic affections. The local applications made use of vary greatly, being sedative, stimulant, narcotic, emolient, etc., according to the whim of the prescriber. Chloroform and aconite are probably the most efficient agents we can use when the neuralgia is superficial, as in the case of the face. I use the agents combined in equal parts, and to such an extent as to produce the peculiar numbness of the tongue, characteristic of the action of aconite upon the system. If we desire a stimulant influence in addition, we may add an equal quantity of oil of sassafras and alcohol. If a deep seated part is affected, as in case of the sciatic nerve, we will find *firing*, or the application of a hot iron to the surface, in the course of the nerve, one of the best applications.

The strong ammonia liniment, applied on flannel, so as to nearly blister the part, is sometimes very successful. The extract of tobacco has been successfully used as a local application, as has also the emplastrum belladonna. The irritating plaster, continued until it produces suppuration, is very good treatment in some chronic cases.

In cases of visceral neuralgia, we may employ hot fomentations of hops, polygonum or stramonium, and frequently with the most marked relief. At other times cold applications will be better, and in other cases we gain the most from the free use of

rubefacients, and sometimes from the applications of cups.

In severe cases of superficial neuralgia, and even sometimes when deep-seated, we may employ CAZENVE's neuralgic pomade, as: Take chloroform, 4 drams; cyanide of potassium, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drams; axunge, 3 ounces; wax, sufficient to give it consistence. This may be thoroughly rubbed into the part, and covered with a piece of oil-cloth or bladder. If these various means fail, we may resort to hypodermic injections, the solution of morphia, 5 grains, to water one ounce, being the best; from ten to twenty drops of this may be thrown into the cellular tissue of the part with the hypodermic syringe, and repeated as often as necessary. Acupuncture is sometimes of advantage, the needles being through the nerve, if large." * * *

The professor has certainly in the selection of so many excellent measures for the cure or alleviation of this disease, exhibited evidences of research and thought, highly commendable in any one; but three things only strike our minds, to which we desire to make particular reference, viz:

1. The great number of agents recommended, with the circumstances attending their recommendation, would render the whole subject obscure to the common mind; and none but a thoroughly read *medical man* could be expected to understand the subject sufficiently well to be qualified to consistently employ the several remedies prescribed to advantage, or to sort out the best.

2. The nature of some of the agents noticed are of a character to render them objectionable, unless in the hands of persons well skilled in the use of such potent articles.

3. The whole subject is narrowed down, in case of failure of the other means spoken of, to two agents, as a last resort, viz., hypodermic injections of morphia, and the ordinary method of acupuncture. The professor undoubtedly holds to the true theory in the case, that "*general*" or constitutional treatment is the sure reliance, as far as permanency is concerned, but our observations have gone to establish the fact that local applications will in most cases afford a more speedy relief, though it should be only temporary in its character, than what has heretofore been regarded as constitutional in its effects, and this conclusion is fully justified by the professor's own language after having directed the use of all the various means he was accustomed to rely upon. "*If these various measures fail, we may resort to hypodermic injections, the solution of morphia,*" etc. * * * * * Again, "*Acupuncture is sometimes of advantage, the needles being through the nerve, if large.*" Now what we desire to call especial attention to, is the following facts and conclusions:

1. The hypodermic syringe is constructed with one or two very minute tubes which are sharp, and when the syringe is armed with the morphia, these tubes are passed through the skin, and whatever tissues supervene or happen to be between

the integument and the structure desired to be reached, is affected by the injection. Now, although the part reached by the direct application is very minute—and what is still farther more important to the present case, is the extremely small quantity to be thus injected, compared with what would be ordinarily received into the system by way of the mouth, each injection actually containing no more than $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of the morphia—yet the effect is described in the publications of the day as being extraordinary, arresting the local pain momentarily, which I do not in the least doubt.

CONCLUSIONS.—If, then, with an instrument so limited in its application, combining the two principles of introducing medicines into the part affected, and if, by means of a tube, such satisfactory results are reached, with merely a soporific action of medicine, and in such small quantity, what cannot be done by the extensive use of *medicated inoculation, combining at will* the means to charge the system with whatever kind and quantity of medicine is desired, as well as to gain the full advantages of contra-irritation, integumental pustulation, ulceration, etc., thus obtaining all the benefits of “*general and local action*,” to an extent that ought to satisfy the most incredulous of men. And we aver that the results produced in this manner cannot be obtained, under many circumstances and conditions of the system, by any

amount or kind of medication in the *ordinary* method of administration.

These things are necessary to be kept in view :

1. Do your patients no harm.
2. Select the best remedies.
3. Adopt just what is necessary to meet fully the indications presented.
4. Never encumber yourselves with more agents than you can philosophically employ, nor yet feel content with a single hobby.

Improved Treatment for Neuralgia.

As a course of treatment for this disease, for general application I employ the following, which has failed in but one case with me, in three years, and with which I have cured, or greatly benefitted, many cases. Arm the *Renovator* with Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, equal parts, to which has been added fluid extract of opium and oil of lobelia, in the proportion as follows :

Take combined tinctures, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce ; fluid extract opii, 1 fluid dram ; oil lobelia, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid dram. Mix.

Supply the instrument as full as desired, and apply it very thoroughly over the part where the pain is located, or if this is impossible, to parts that will exercise the strongest sympathetic relation to the part ; let the application be much more extensive than the location of the pain, and in case the disease has clearly a constitutional origin, then, apply the instrument, armed with Fluid No. 2,

sparingly to all the fleshy or muscular portions of the body, with a view to its general action upon the whole system. The application of the Fluid No. 2 should be repeated once in ten or twelve days, as long as the disease manifests its presence. The first named compound should be applied as often as there is a return of the local pain, which will never* occur in nine-tenths of the cases so treated.

In conjunction with this treatment, the bowels should be properly acted upon, by the administration of half teaspoonful doses of compound powder of senna, conjoined with a sufficient quantity of sugar and water. Stir up well each time. Give such a dose at first every two hours, until free catharsis is produced; after this only administer it one, two, or three times in twenty-four hours, as will serve to regulate the alvine evacuations. If there are evidences of much organic obstructions, use the following, instead of the above:

Podophyllin, 5 grains; leptandrin, 10 grains; sach. alb. (white sugar), 60 grains. Triturate the sugar to an impalpable powder, and then mix the podophyllin and leptandrin with it, and rub all well together; then divide it into ten powders, and give one every four or six hours, as the stomach will bear, until free bilious discharges from the bowels are obtained. After this, continue the bowels in rather a lax condition, by occasional doses of this, or the compound powder of senna, as the state of the system will justify.

In case the sufferer is dyspeptic, maintain a proper condition of the bowels, by the use of a sufficient quantity of the neutralizing cordials—say one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, immediately subsequent to each meal, so that it will combine directly with the food each time it is taken.

If the disease is periodical in its attacks, it may be regarded as being masked ague, in which case, in addition to the free use of the instrument, in both the ways previously prescribed, give the following:

Quinia sulph. 60 grains; gelsemin, 2 grains; morphia sulph., 6 grains; a sufficient quantity of the ext. valerian or cypripedium. Form into thirty pills, and give one every two or four hours while the urgent symptoms continue; and then one or two each twenty-four hours.

These pills will produce but very slight constipation of the bowels, and they are not only useful in this form of disease, but will control almost any variety of nervous excitement.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CONVULSIONS. FITS.

SEVERAL forms of disease are attended with convulsive action of various grades, as epilepsy, apoplexy, hysteria, etc. These are noticed

under the various diseases in which they occur. But the manifestations to which we refer particularly by the above heading, are temporary spasms, generally known as *fits*, and which are not usually attended by any real disease, but are the result of various causes, not often of sufficient magnitude to end fatally. Convulsions are most generally confined to children, but they do sometimes attack grown persons, and they sometimes point directly to, or admonish us of, the approach of some severe malady, as disease of the brain, etc.; and this fact alone renders this subject, so commonly looked upon as a matter of no great moment, a condition to be very carefully attended to, on account of its diagnostic character. And again, no affliction is so very alarming, as well as annoying, to those whose loved ones are the subjects of attack, as are spasms, and *especially* if they involve the muscles of the face, eyes, mouth, neck, etc.

Convulsions have been variously divided or classified, according to locality, extent, and manner of attack; but we have only the space to speak of them in general form. They may first manifest themselves by a sudden and unexpected fit, the subject being in a comparative degree of health, as far as is known, or they may be gradually approaching by preursive indications, which are plainly manifest, such as coldness of the extremities, and (if an adult) complaining of dizziness in the head, spectra floating before the eyes, the tremors of some muscles, a cold air or *aura* creep-

ing up a limb or up the back. The struggle varies in extent, violence and duration. The paroxysm will frequently cease in a few minutes, but under other circumstances it may continue for hours; and after a short period of rest will return again, sometimes with as much violence and force as at first. This frequently occurs with females after, and sometimes previous to delivery. When convulsions of repeating character seize upon new-born infants, the cause is generally too great compression, long retention, and with some who are styled physicians, rashness with the use of forceps, etc. If under such circumstances the spasms are not soon relieved, the child will generally perish, the strength being in most cases insufficient to endure the assaults.

And great fears should always be entertained in regard to the recovery of a child, of any age, in whom there is a succession of convulsive paroxysms, continuing for hours, with intermissions in which the sufferer appears to have become exhausted to such a degree as to lie in a complete stupor, until about or near the time of a recurrence of the spasms.

The more common causes of convulsions are:

1. Worms; 2. Teething; 3. Irritation of the stomach and bowels, from over-eating improper food, etc.; 4. Compression, retention, improper management, etc., during delivery; 5. They may be premonitory of some serious disease; 6. With ladies, before or after delivery, the cause is to be attributed to uterine irritation.

Improved Treatment.

Convulsions will, as a general rule, yield to a thoroughly diversive action, or at least, temporarily subside. And as all convulsions temporarily affect the brain—either directly, as in No. 4, or through sympathy with the uterus, as in No. 6, or with the stomach, bowels, teeth, etc., as in Nos. 1, 2 and 3—*counter-irritation* will exert a far more speedy influence, when applied along the course of the spine, than to any other part of the body, although it is well, in severe cases, to apply it to other fleshy and sympathizing parts. For instance, as in No. 6, counter-irritate along the spine each side in a double line, the instrument being armed with equal parts of Fluids Nos. 1 and 3; also to the entire back in the sacral region, and to the fleshy portions of the arms and legs. In Nos. 1 and 3 it should be applied along the spine, and over the stomach, bowels, etc., as well as to the upper and lower extremities, if the spasm is very severe or long continued. In No. 4, apply thoroughly along the spine only. In No. 5, where the diagnostic symptoms clearly indicate some organic disease, and the spasms are only present as a symptom, the irritation should be extensive, often repeated, and continued as long as any hope remains of doing good. But I am constrained to say that in cases which may be well defined to be of this character, and *especially* if the brain is the seat of the diseased action, with any treatment the results

will not be flattering to those who desire very strongly to save all their patients.

1. After subduing the spasms with the instrument, expel the worms by proper measures, for which see Chapter XXX.

2. In addition to the use of the instrument, give from 10 drops to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of the emetic drops (*see appendix*), once in fifteen to thirty minutes, according to severity of attack, age, etc., until the system is thoroughly relaxed; then give enough of the compound powder of senna to move the bowels, after which cut the gums if necessary; and for a few days give enough of the neutralizing cordial to maintain a regular state of the bowels, and if *teething diarrhœa* is present, give the cordial, combined with equal parts of the tonic and checking syrup for diarrhœa *in debilitated states of the stomach, etc.* (*See appendix*). When mixed, the dose should be from 10 drops to 1 teaspoonful, according to age and constitutional strength of the child; only mind and not produce too great a degree of stupor. The frequency of the dose will be from one to six times in twenty-four hours, as is required to regulate or check sufficiently.

3. After arresting the spasms, regulate the bowels with the cordial, alone or combined, as the condition of the patient may require, as directed under No. 2.

4. If the child can swallow, give a mild cathartic, and follow it with nervines, as valerian, etc.

6. Will be treated of under the heading of Puerperal Fever, Chapter XXXV.

CHAPTER XXIX.

NIGHTMARE.

THIS irregularity is attended by distressing sensations during sleep, mostly preceded by fearful dreams, in which some known or unknown enemy is in close proximity to or in pursuit of the sufferer, or some fearful disaster is close at hand, or already overwhelming the victim. In this condition he feels a sense of great weight and oppression upon the chest, with a feeling of conscious paralysis of the whole system; even the respiratory organs are greatly restricted in their action, rendering speech absolutely impossible, and frequently going so far in its effects that the subject cannot even groan, or make any noise beyond a low, agonizing, forced breath. In others, less severe, they are able to groan, and sometimes, by *great* effort, to speak, but when this occurs the person at once comes out of the attack.

With this full consciousness of inability to stir, he may appear to be falling down, down, back downward, into a seemingly bottomless cavern or ditch; or it may be sinking into the water, with the light of heaven fading gradually from view, as the water closes more and more over him. Or wild beasts of fearful dimensions and terrific appearance may stand with outspread claws and open mouth, approaching so near that the claws

are already beginning to close upon the flesh of the victim, and a consciousness of the hot breath of the monster flowing fully in the face, with a clear view of a great red mouth, huge tusks, and great flashing eyes almost protruding from their sockets. Or he may behold, as it were, some person with uplifted weapon ready to descend upon him, or dagger whose point is already beginning to enter the body, or any disaster among the vast number capable to haunt the imagination. Or the person may be all the while conscious of all that is occurring around him, hear and understand conversations that are going on in the same room, know he has the nightmare, make great efforts to move, hallo, groan, etc., and yet feel the consciousness of entire loss of voluntary action. The more general causes in this affection are lying on the back, mental irritation from fatigue, a dyspeptic state of the stomach, flatulence caused by indigestible matter in the stomach after a too heavy supper, which presses the stomach against the diaphragm, impedes respiration, etc.

EPHIALTERS is a second species of this malady, that has a more dangerous tendency, arising from an impeded circulation of the blood in the lungs when in a lying posture, or too great relaxation of the heart and its impelling powers. Epilepsy, apoplexy, or sudden death, are sometimes among the consequences of this species of disturbed sleep.

Treatment Proper.

1. Avoid the causes, viz.: over-exertion and fatigue, extreme mental exercise, eating indigestible food, late suppers and over quantity, and above all lying upon the back during sleep.

Keep the bowels rather loose by the use of the neutralizing cordial, conjointly with the meals; take one or two teaspoonfuls at a time immediately after. Maintain a healthy condition of the skin by proper bathing. (*See chapter on bathing*). As an immediate relief, apply the *Renovator* in a double line along the course of the spine, armed with Fluid No. 2. If the disease affects the heart, the instrument should be thoroughly applied over the cardiac region, as well as along the course of the spinal nerves, once in ten days, and in addition to the other treatment, the sufferer should make and use a syrup composed of equal parts, by weight, of the following:

Cort. pinus pendula (tamarack); cort. pinus palustris (yellow pine); cort. prunus Virginiana (wild cherry); cort. alnus serrulata (tag alder); cort. viburnum opulus (high cranberry); senecio gracilis (life root). Roots and tops of the last.

All the articles should be thoroughly dried and coarse ground. Then take one-half pound each, put them in a tin pan, or porcelain lined kettle, and add one quart of water to each half pound; as it boils, from time to time pour off the liquid, and refill the pan with water until all the strength is

extracted. Strain the several boilings as they are poured off, and in another pan carefully simmer all to five pints. When the liquid gets strong, it must be frequently stirred up to prevent injury by the fire. Lastly, to each pint of liquid add and thoroughly scald in one full pint, by measure, of good clean white sugar. Then let it cool, and add essence of gaulthera (wintergreen) to flavor. *Dose*, from one to two tablespoonfuls three or four times per day.

This syrup, when prepared in a regular displacement, so as to preserve all its properties, constitutes my *Heart Corrector*. It possesses alterative, nervine, diuretic, and other valuable properties, and is very useful in affections of the heart, uterus, kindeys, etc. No agent I have ever tried will do so much good in heart diseases as this one.

CHAPTER XXX.

WORMS.

IN regard to the classification of these vermin, we do not intend to enter upon any discussion, having nothing to offer upon the subject beyond what may be found in most of the authorities now extant, and which treat upon the matter particularly. Nor should we in this treatise introduce even a word upon the subject under consideration

were it not required from portions of some other chapters in this work. All that is of any special interest as a classifying arrangement may be found on page 601 to 604, *Eclectic Practice of Medicine*, by Professors R. S. NEWTON and W. BIRD POWELL. We of course do not treat for worms with the *Renovator*, and therefore an article upon that subject, were it not for the explanation already given, would be out of order.

Treatment.

As the best agents I have ever employed to destroy worms, I can recommend the following:

Fl. ext. cort. populus trem., fl. ext. cort. rad. spigelia mar.; of each 1 fluid ounce; fl. ext. senna comp., 2 fluid ounces; syr. simp., 4 fluid ounces. Mix.

Give to a child two years old one teaspoonful every hour, until it produces a free action upon the bowels. If the stomach is very irritable, and will not bear so much, then give half the quantity, and to children generally a dose corresponding to age, constitution, etc. When children are troubled with worms, but not sufficiently so to cause real sickness, then give a teaspoonful of this each night before going to bed, and again early in the morning. Follow this course for one week, and then let the child go without its breakfast, and give a dose every hour, the size that is deemed appropriate, until there is a free action of the bowels induced.

Another Formula.

Take solid ext. male fern, 20 grains; santonin, 10 grains; spirits turpentine, 1 fluid dram.

In a porcelain mortar mix and rub all to a paste, and then add fl. ext. senna comp. 2 fluid ounces. Mix.

Shake well each time it is given. *Dose*, one teaspoonful to a child two years old, every hour, until it operates as a cathartic. Vary the dose according to age, etc.

A strong syrup, made from the bark of the populus tremaloides, and given to children in doses of one-half to two teaspoonfuls at a time, according to age, will in a little time, if given every night before bed time, and early in the morning, cause all symptoms of worms to disappear.

Prof. NEWTON recommends the following combinations:

“Take castor oil, 1 ounce; oil wormseed, 1 dram; oil anise, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; tinct. myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; spts. turpentine, 10 gtts; croton oil, 1 gtt. Mix.

“To a child three years old, a half teaspoonful may be given every two hours, for ten or twelve hours, or until active purgation has been produced.” Again,

“Take oil wormseed, oil tansy, of each 1 ounce; spirits turpentine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; castor oil, 2 ounces. Mix.

“The dose for a child, three or four years old, is a teaspoonful every hour, until it operates.”

CHAPTER XXXI.

HERPES. SALT RHEUM, AND OTHER VARIETIES OF
THIS FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

WE do not deem it necessary to enter upon a description of the various forms of this class of skin disease, or to treat of their causes, as the first are, with few exceptions, not well defined, and the second are only conjectural.

Some of them are more generally regarded as exclusively confined to the dermoid tissue, while others evidently produce constitutional effects upon the general system.

Improved Treatment.

Arm the *Renovator* with either Fluids Nos. 1 or 2, and set out the puncturers far enough to puncture to the full depth of the local disease, and apply well over the whole diseased surface. If, when the effects of the first application have passed off, there still remains portions of the diseased surface that have not been eradicated, re-apply the instrument thoroughly to such traces of disease as still remain, and with from one to three applications, I have cured the worst forms of salt rheum, and several other varieties of herpes. The No. 2 fluid is the best for these local diseases. It is well to give some good syrup, as the compound syrup of liriodendron (*see appendix*), in sufficient quantities to maintain a moderate degree of looseness of the bowels.

Nutritious diet, and a thorough attention to cleanliness, by bathing, frequent change of clothing, etc., is of first importance.

I have found all the skin diseases of this class, coming under my treatment for the last ten years, greatly benefitted by washing once each week with castile soap suds; after which, rinse the skin with clean, warm, soft water, and then apply a decoction of *cornus circinata* bark to the whole surface of the body.

CHAPTER XXXII.

VOMITING—VOMITIO.

UNDER any circumstances, is always a most distressing condition, and can always be relieved, unless it results from *putrefactive decomposition*, in which case it is of little moment whether it is or is not stopped.

In every other case, it is produced by either local or sympathetic irritation, or excitement of the stomach, and it is as desirable to have it relieved under one circumstance as another. When it is produced by the sufferer having eaten some indigestible or improper food, or when the stomach is organically too feeble to bear common food, and is thereby overloaded, in either case it becomes important to have the cause removed, which can readily be done by assisting nature a little with

some mild emetic, as the emetic drops or powder. The *cause* being changed, the *effect* will cease for the time being; or if, as is often the case, there is a great hostility to giving emetics, then, by arming the *Renovator* with Fluid No. 3, and thoroughly applying it over the whole epigastrium, the extreme irritation and absorption of the soporific properties of the fluid will arrest the attack, and the cause may be removed through the alimentary canal, by means of a mild cathartic, as the compound powder of senna, or the neutralizing cordial, which last would be preferable in this case. If, as is sometimes the case, by the long continuation of vomiting the local irritation is, of itself, sufficient to continue the paroxysm, then the instrument will at once afford perfect and lasting relief; but in this case it is better to use equal parts of Fluids Nos. 2 and 3, in order to obtain the *three-fold action* of immediate counter-irritation, permanency of action, and quiescence by absorption. This will soon remove the irritation from the stomach and gastro-enteric membrane.

If the vomiting arises through sympathy with the kidneys, bladder, testicles, uterus, brain, or local distress in the limbs, which so far excites the nerves as to act, through sympathy, upon the stomach, no agency will so speedily give relief as the *instrument*; and it should not only be applied to the epigastric region, but if the real seat of the cause is known, it should be applied with double

thoroughness over the part, or as nearly so as the locality and circumstances will permit.

The proper localities for applications are particularized under the various forms of disease set forth in this treatise, and therefore require nothing more than generalization here.

The parts involved in contraction, while in the act of vomiting, are the stomach, abdominal muscles, and diaphragm—these, by a reflex action of the pneumogastric nerve, are supposed to be thrown into action.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BOILS—FURUNCULUS.

BOILS generally afflict persons who are healthy, vigorous and young, or those persons in whom there is supposed to exist a specific poison—as serofula, syphilis, scurvy, etc.—and they will be abundantly produced frequently, by treating the itch (*scabies*) with external remedies, and omitting to pay a proper attention to the blood.

And whether they appear in persons that are young and vigorous, without any apparent cause, or in persons of a cachectic habit or diathesis, the conclusion must be the same, viz: It is an effort of nature, in this peculiar manner, to rid herself of improper matter by way of the *surface* of the

body. And as these swellings are located immediately under the skin, it is probable that from some cause a single follicle becomes deranged, ceases to perform its healthy function, and in this obstructed condition, acts as a nucleus for the formation of a dead centre or core, with the attendant formation of pus. Cleansing syrups, sulphur, epsom salts, cream of tartar, etc., are among the things formerly recommended for their eradication.

Improved Treatment.

By arming the instrument with Fluid No. 2, and applying it sparingly over the fleshy portions of the body once in twelve or fifteen days, the system will be thoroughly renovated from the absorption of the alterative properties of the fluid, and the impurities will also be drawn out and discharged through the skin, by *small and distributed* pustulation.

Whenever there is an evident commencement for a boil, it can in every case be destroyed by applying the instrument thoroughly to the part, with the puncturers set out one-sixteenth of an inch, so as to penetrate to the forming core, strike it thoroughly several times, and then draw the points back to an ordinary length, and apply it freely to the surrounding, or as nearly as can be done, to the adjacent parts. This will invariably cure or arrest their further development. If the boil is on the face, apply the *Renovator* to it freely, and for

purposes of *diversion*, etc., complete the application upon the shoulders or arms. The system is a unit, and the law of *contra-irritation* will affect the whole at any point or location.

CONTINUATION OF THE CHAPTER—FELON OR WHIT-
LOW—PARONYCHIA.

They are divided into four varieties, according to the seat of formation, but a real felon is supposed to commence between the periosteum and bone. This is the most serious in its consequences, as well as distressing during its progress, and what will cure this form may safely be relied upon in the management of the other varieties.

The ordinary treatment is by mild cathartics and nervines, internally, and poulticing to the time of evident maturity, and then lancing them, treating with escharotics, as powdered blood root, sesquicarbonate of potassa, etc., to assist in sooner breaking up and discharging the diseased structure, and continuing the poulticing with alternate cleansing, by means of castile soap suds. The lancing should be done at any period when it becomes evident that they cannot be dispersed, and should be very thoroughly done. The other treatment is proper.

By applying the *Renovator* thoroughly to the whole fleshy part of the arm, upon the side where the hand and the diseased finger is located, when taken in incipency, has, for the last three years, arrested the farther progress of almost all the cases coming under my care.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HYSTERIA.

AS its name indicates, this disease was for many years supposed to be confined to the female sex, and have its origin from various affections of the female reproductive organs. The affection was, more from conjecture than otherwise, divided into several varieties, and named respectively according to the supposition of distinct cause. Dr. CULLEN had four varieties, which it is not necessary to mention here. Almost all authorities of any prominence have, in some minor points, views peculiar to themselves, but as a general rule all agree that principally this malady is confined to the female sex, and to the years between puberty and the turn of life. This is a general rule, but some high in the profession entertain the doctrine that it is not absolutely a disease whose cause is attributable to affections of the uterus, contending that under certain extremely prostrated and excited conditions of the nervous system, even males have been decidedly hysterically affected. One thing is certain that hypochondriasis, vain imaginations, frantic ravings, and nervous spasms resembling hysteria, are not entirely confined to our mothers, wives and sisters. As the symptoms of this disease are so numerous, and in many cases so obscure as to often mislead the best medical advisers, we will

not go into a detail of them; we will simply premise by saying that the more common attacks of the affection are so well marked by the symptoms peculiarly characteristic, that even the common people understand them, and the sufferer herself soon becomes accustomed to their indications, and knows well their approach.

Notwithstanding the almost universal derision following those thus affected, there is really no affliction calling more earnestly for real sympathy and kindness, than does hysteria; whereas disaffection, coldness and indifference is the general demeanor of attendants. Such is the characteristic perversity of our race.

Improved Treatment.

Like all other cases of disease where the cerebral functions are sympathetically involved, hysteria will readily in every case yield to the application of the instrument along the course of the spine, and it should be especially applied across the lumbar region of the back. In most cases, unless attended with a falling of the womb, retroversion, etc., a mild cathartic, as the compound powder of senna, will be very beneficial, following the application of the *Renovator*. The nerve pills will be of great benefit, if an internal remedy is desired. Or if, as is sometimes the case, the patient is so constituted as to have opium inadmissable, give the compound tincture for hysteria and nervous prostration.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PUERPREAL FEVER—CHILD BED FEVER.

AN attack of fever following delivery, commencing or setting in on the second or third day, rarely occurring as late as the sixth day, has been denominated puerpreal fever.

When attended by a typhoid type, or characterized by puerpreal peritonitis, it is much to be dreaded, and especially so if the disease occurs in hot weather. In the peritonitic variety the peritoneum alone may be affected, but it more frequently occurs that there is a joint inflammatory action involving both that membrane and the uterus.

When distinctly marked by typhoid symptoms, this condition is called *malignant puerpreal fever*; and when this type is clearly manifest, the disease will generally prove fatal, unless very skillfully managed. We shall not enter upon a detail of symptoms, as it is in this case the same as in very many others, "*an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure.*"

And if properly treated after delivery, this condition will very seldom, if ever, occur, and that is what we propose more particularly to notice here. The long lamented Prof. T. V. MORROW, in the winter of 1848-'49, in his lectures, upon one occasion made the assertion that this disease would not occur if a dose of podophyllin and quinine was

given after delivery, sufficient to act freely upon the bowels, and then followed for three days with quinine, 20 grains; ipecac, 10 grains; opium, 2 to 5 grains; leptandrin, 4 grains. Mix and divide into twenty powders; give one once in two to four hours. This is an old but most excellent prescription, but should have well triturated with it 40 grains of pure white sugar, and its action is thereby much improved.

The foregoing internal course probably cannot well be improved, excepting perhaps in some cases where the stomach has suffered during gestation, by a dyspeptic condition, and the tongue indicates too much gastro-intestinal irritation to admit of giving the podophyllin, in which case rhubarb, leptandrin, or compound powder of senna may be safely substituted.

My own course for years past has been to treat every case after confinement just as I would if they were laboring under an ordinary attack of fever, only perhaps not quite as thoroughly. This course I pursue for three or four days, in every instance, and have never since its adoption had a case of this fever occur in my own practice.

I have had two very severe cases to attend to in the last three years, the result of mal-treatment by others, or rather palpable negligence. Both cases readily yielded to the following treatment. I applied the instrument very thoroughly all around the pelvic region of the body, extending up as far as the region of the diaphragm. This relieved the

internal diseased action to a surprising degree; but previous to the application, I had strict attention paid to the general condition of the skin, with the warm alkaline sponging. Gave internally Doctor M.'s prescription, and to vagina employed the following injection once in three hours.

Take cornus circinata bark, coarse ground, 2 ounces; common salt, 1 ounce. Mix and steep in three half pints of pure water. Strain and cool; to each two ounces add one tablespoonful of good brandy, if you can get it, if not, use it without. Two ounces is sufficient for one injection. As the fetor disappears, give them less and less frequently.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APHTHOUS—CANKER OR THRUSH.

CANKER (commonly so-called) may attack persons of apparently good health—may be produced from peculiar poisons in the blood, manner of living, condition of the atmosphere, etc. In such cases, it generally appears as eating sores in the mouth, frequently varying in size from that of a pea to the size of a dime. In this case the bowels should be kept regular—the surface of the body bathed once a week with the warm alkaline bath.

The proper use of alteratives, as the iodide of potassium or alterative syrups, is desirable; and, *locally*, destroy them by the application of nitrate of silver, chloride of gold, or a drop of muriatic acid. In a few moments after applying, rinse the mouth well with pure water.

It more commonly occurs, however, in the form of white specks upon the tongue and mouth. In some cases it becomes malignant, the canker spots, or whole surface affected, turning black or dark, and is frequently called black canker. This variety is apt to extend its ravages into the larynx, in form of dark colored spots of ulceration, and is generally attendant upon typhoid and other low grades of disease, or in cases where great deterioration of the blood, and perhaps in some cases where specific poison, is the predisposing and exciting cause.

The several varieties generally spoken of by authorities, we do not propose to specify. Generally, excepting in the first mentioned case, and even then, to some extent, canker may be said to depend for its immediate results upon a lack of plasticity of the blood; and, of course, if the vitality is low, as is frequently the case, tonics and alteratives are of constitutional importance.

The bowels should be regulated with the neutralizing cordial. For *local* application, see canker wash No. 1. If this fails, swab the mouth two or three times per day with canker medicine No. 2, and if it does not remove the canker in a day or two, double its strength; or, in some cases, appli-

cation No. 3 will readily subdue it. This last, in doses varying according to age, from one-half to two teaspoonfuls at a time, five or six times per day, is an excellent internal remedy. In cases where this disease is bad, the local irritation, as well as the general impurity of the blood, may be removed to an extent surpassing belief, by the use of the *Renovator* to the throat, if the disease extends to the larynx, etc.; and, also, to various parts of the body.

The absorption of Fluid No. 2, the counter-irritation and pustulation, consequent upon its use, will all conjoin to restore the patient to a general healthy state of the secretions.

SORE LIPS.

This is characterized by a partial or apparently entire absence of the skin upon the edge of the lips, and frequently extends into the mouth nearly to the teeth. The part is generally very red and painful, more commonly confined to the lower lip, by some attributed to an affection of the spleen (why I do not know). The person thus affected is generally otherwise healthy.

A sure remedy for this very painful affection is, to apply full strength muriated tincture of iron, once or twice per day. The application is very severe for a few seconds, but the result will repay the pain.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PECULIAR ACTION OF THE INSTRUMENT.

BEFORE closing this treatise, I have thought it advisable to make a few remarks regarding the general action of the *Renovator* and Fluids.

1. Then, I will say that, *when understood*, it is a certain indicator of the real condition of the blood, the measure of vitality, and the activity of disease.

2. In cases that will prove fatal within a few hours—where the condition of the vital forces is such that the disease cannot be accurately diagnosed, and no opinion can safely be given of the result without risk of loss of reputation—and if the patient is *actually* going steadily downward to a point past redemption, then the instrument will have no manifest effect, or, if it does act locally, it will be of a very brief character, or soon disappear entirely.

3. In low grades of fever, where the vitality is very low, it may appear to fail of benefit; also in cases of severe metastasis of diseased action to the vital organs, as to the stomach, heart, etc.

4. In cases of spasms, where the vital force is nearly exhausted, or in diphtheria or other conditions producing a near approach to strangulation, or in cases of very severe congestion, the action of the instrument may at first be *unobservable*, or nearly so.

5. In all cases of very high inflammatory action, whether general or local, the instrument will frequently appear to not produce a sufficient measure of action to secure a fully developed external manifestation. But in all these cases the rule should be, not to abandon the patient, but to re-apply the instrument with *redoubled energy and thoroughness*, knowing that when the fully developed local action has been produced, you are surely the victor over the malady. Here your course to restoration is marked out—*be unyieldingly determined*. In one case of diphtheria, which had continued until it appeared as though the child was in the agonies of death, I applied the instrument to the throat and upper portion of the chest, and no relief was manifest. In about forty minutes I re-applied it to the same surface and all over the whole chest, and then rubbed on the Fluid. In a few minutes he breathed more easily, and in twelve hours his change for the better was very marked; the enlargement in the throat and the active irritation was rapidly disappearing, when, in due time, he recovered.

On the third day from the treatment I never saw a more complete crop of pustules than was present. Feeling confident, that if the diversion was sufficiently overpowering, the case would yield, and reflecting that I had far rather risk the outside skin as the seat of local irritation, than where it then was located, and being sure it could do him no harm, and in case he should die, he

would in the spirit know how my heart was pained in his behalf, I would, had the second effort failed, then have applied it to every available portion of the body. When, from reason, *you know you are right*, if the measures adopted can do no harm, you cannot well be too thorough.

6. In case of pure blood or good health, very little pustulation can ordinarily be produced.

7. When applied so as to fully succeed in active disease, the pustulation will finally be extensive, and *more particularly so over the seat of diseased action, if the disease is local.*

8. In all passive diseases where there is considerable measure of vitality, as in skin diseases, the early stages of scrofula, consumption, cancer, abscesses, etc., the pustulation will be very readily produced, and of a very extensive character. The pustulation, when developed, will correspond entirely to the conditions of the system.

These facts point *unmistakably* to the propriety of being very thorough in such cases, while the system yet has the power to obey the drawing force of the instrument, and produce *a full determination of all impurity to the outside surface of the body.*

APPENDIX.

PHARMACY.

EMETIC POWDER.

LOBELIA, herb or seed, powd., 30 grains; blood root, powd., 30 grains; ipecac, powd., 20 grains; capsicum, powd., 20 grains. Mix, and divide into thirty powders. To a child six years old give one once in thirty minutes until free vomiting ensues.

If, as is frequently the case, it is preferred to give medicine in liquid form, use the following:

EMETIC DROPS OR SYRUP.

Take tincture of lobelia, tincture of blood root, tincture of skullcap, of each 2 oz.; tincture of capsicum, 1 oz.; simple syrup, 7 fluid oz. Mix in a bottle and shake well together. Then add of powd. ipecac, 1 oz. Whenever any is poured out of the bottle, and every time it is given, it should be very thoroughly shaken up.

Dose.—For a child six years old, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful once in thirty minutes until it operates as an emetic. By the addition of 2 ounces of syrup of seneka

snake root (*polygala senega*), you have a syrup far superior to the hive syrup in common use.

These compounds should be used in croup, diphtheria, asthma, etc. Also in inflammation of the lungs, pleura, etc. The dose and frequency should be regulated according to the nature of the case, the age, temperament, etc., of the patient. They are safe and prompt emetics whenever agents of this class are required. In broken doses, taken at suitable intervals, they act as diaphoretics and nauseating expectorants, producing a general relaxation of the whole muscular system, equalizing the circulation of the blood, etc.

NEUTRALIZING CORDIAL.

Take rhubarb (best quality), powd., 1 ounce; soda, 1 ounce. Put these together in a deep dish, as a soup platter or basin, then add cold water to them by teaspoonfuls, rubbing and mixing until they have just water enough with them, and have become so thoroughly mixed as to produce a thick, even paste, in which there are no lumps at all. Then add to this one and a-half ounces of common essence of peppermint, and thoroughly mix together.

Make 1 pint of thick molasses with white sugar and heat, *i. e.*, have it of good honey thickness when it gets cold. (This is commonly called simple syrup). Now, when the syrup is cold, mix all well together and filter through a fine sieve, bottle it up and cork it well. Shake it when used. This is

the only way that a cordial of this kind can be made for domestic use which really has a consistency of a proper character, to be worthy of the name of *neutralizing cordial*, and I think any one who will make this cordial in strict accordance with the foregoing simple directions, will find it far superior to any they can buy which has all the prestige of being manufactured in a chemical laboratory.

Dose.—For a child three years old, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful; for adults, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls. If given for costiveness, or for diarrhœa resulting from imperfect digestion, it should be given at meals as they begin, or at the close of eating, so it will combine with the food and aid in digestion. The quantity taken should be just what will fulfill the indications presented. This can soon be ascertained by regularly increasing or moderating doses to the amount required. If given as a corrective in active diarrhœa or dysentery, it should be administered every hour in sufficient quantity until it acts freely upon the bowels, manifesting by the color of the stools its abundant presence therein. In case of diarrhœa it can be given in small quantities, with which may be incorporated a few drops of tincture of opium; or in case of general prostration, attended with extreme relaxation of the bowels, after having obtained a free action upon them with the cordial, then give it in small doses, alternated with from 1 to 6 grain doses, according to age, etc., of the following:

Take powd. opium, 10 grains; quinine, 40 grains; tannin, 40 grains; golden seal, 40 grains. Mix.

The neutralizing cordial is undoubtedly one of the best corrective agents ever employed to regulate the digestive organs. As originally prepared and used by Drs. W. BEACH, L. E. JONES, T. V. MORROW, and many others of the pioneers in American eclecticism, it was composed of rhubarb, peppermint leaves, saleratus (the old-fashioned bicarbonate of potassa), of each 1 ounce. Mix with brandy and syrup of white sugar, or white sugar, brandy and water in sufficient quantity. And though old-fashioned, I have witnessed more satisfactory results from the action of the above than from any other combination in which I have ever used rhubarb.

CANKER WASH, No. 1.

Take cornus circinata bark (green ozier), dry and coarse ground, 2 ounces; table salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; capsicum, 2 drams. Mix and steep in one pint of water thoroughly, then strain it. In cases of aphthous, wash the mouth and throat with this five or six times per day.

If the person is of sufficient age, have the throat gargled with it; if not, it may be done with a swab, or by putting a little at a time into the mouth. This is a very simple compound, but one of the most effectual ones I have ever used. See diphtheria and scarlatina.

ANOTHER AGENT FOR CANKER. No. 2.

Take auri et sodæ ehloridi (chloride of gold and soda), 4 grs.; rain water, 2 fluid ounces. Mix.

For application see chapter on aphtha.

This wash is nearly infallible.

ANOTHER. FORMULA NO. 3.

Take powd. golden seal (*hydrastis canadensis*), 2 drams; tannin, 30 grs.; powd. borax (sodæ boras), 30 grs.; good honey, 2 ounces. Mix and rub all well together in a clean porcelain mortar or other proper article. Then add to it one ounce of boiling water and stir it well, put it into a vial and then add tincture of capsicum (Cayenne pepper), 30 drops, shake well and it is fit for use; but it should always be shaken well before being used, and then pour out what you wish for immediate use.

POULTICE FOR SORE THROAT.

Take eornus cireinata bark, coarse ground, 4 ounces; capsicum, 1 ounce; salt, 2 ounces; vinegar, 1 quart. Mix and steep well, then stir in wheat bran enough to make it of proper consisteney for a poultice, or vary the proportions as you wish, to have it any strength desirable.

ANTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE.

Take tincture of skullcap, tincture of blue cohush, tincture of valerian, tincture of lobelia, tincture of capsicum, 2 fluid ounces of each. Mix.

Dose, for a child six years old, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon-

ful; for an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 teaspoonfuls, given from one-half to three hours apart, according to circumstances. Useful in convulsions, cramps, hysteria, etc.

NERVE AND TONIC PILLS.

Take powd. gum opium, 10 grs.; gelsemin, 5 grs.; quinine, 40 grs.; strychnia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Mix.

Form into 30 pills with simple syrup or extract of valerian, if you have it. *Dose*, for adult, one pill two to four hours apart. *Dose*, for children six years old, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pill, and proportionately for those of different age. Good in all cases of exhaustion of the muscular and nervous energies of the system, general prostration, etc.

NERVE PILLS.

Take quinine, 60 grs.; gelsemin, 2 grs.; morphine, 6 grs.; extract valerian, sufficient quantity. Form into 30 pills.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to one pill for adult.

HEART CORRECTOR.

Take pinus pendula (tamarack), pinus palustris (yellow pine), prunos virginiana (wild cherry), alnus serrulata (tongue alder), viburnum opulus (high cranberry), the bark of each coarsely ground, and senecio gracilis (life root), roots and tops, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of each. To form into syrup, see chapter on nightmare, etc.

This is one of the most valuable agents in the treatment of irregularities of the action of the heart, and especially nervous derangements. It

possesses alterative, tonic, nervine, anti-spasmodic, stomachic, and other valuable properties.

TONIC AND CHECKING SYRUP.

For diarrhœa, etc., in debilitated conditions of the stomach and bowels.

Take quinine and geranin, 60 grs. of each; gum opium, powd., 20 grs.; white sugar, 2 ounces. Triturate the sugar to an impalpable powder, then mix all together and rub them until well incorporated.

Add simple syrup, 5 fluid ounces, and clear water, 1 ounce. Then set in the top of a kettle in a tin basin or cup, or subject to a steam heat, stirring constantly until well scalded together, then remove from the fire, and when cold put it into a bottle and add $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce essence of peppermint. Whenever it is taken, or any poured from the bottle, shake it well previously.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 teaspoonful for adult, and proportionately for a child.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIRIODENDRON, OR ALTERATIVE, LAXATIVE, TONIC, AND DIURETIC SYRUP.

Cort. (*bark*.) Liriodendron tulipifera (whitewood); juglans cinerea (white walnut); alnus serrulata (tog alder); prunus virginiana (wild cherry); of each, clear of ross or outside, well dried and coarse ground, 1 pound, or, if green, clear of ross and cut very fine, take 2 pounds of each. Boil them in a tin pail or large pan, with water sufficient to keep them constantly covered. If the barks are dry

they will continue to expand in the water for some time, and must have additions of water to keep them covered. Let them boil faithfully two hours, then strain off all the decoction, and re-apply a new quantity of water, boiling hot from another vessel, then boil one hour longer and again filter the liquor, then repeat the boiling in the same manner as before. During the several boilings, if the water on the barks gets low by evaporation, add a little boiling water from the tea kettle or other convenient article, so as to keep the quantity about the same during each boiling. Lastly put the several boilings together in a tin or porcelain-lined vessel, and simmer them carefully to four pints, stirring it often so it will not scorch to the bottom. If it is evaporated away on a common stove, it is prudent in all cases to lay a thin layer of sand or ashes between the stove and the article containing the medicine, in order to break the force of the heat and prevent scorching. When it is simmered down to four pints then add to it 5 pounds of the best white sugar, and constantly stir it until it boils and the sugar is all dissolved. Then remove it from the fire, and when it is cold bottle it up and add to it 1 pint of alcohol, in which $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of oil of wintergreen has previously been cut. When it is used it should always be thoroughly shaken. This is one of the best domestic remedies for chronic disease of the stomach, kidneys, bowels, serofula, and some forms of skin disease. One-fourth pound of sulphur added to one quart of this,

and well shaken each time it is used, administered in from 1 to 2 teaspoonful doses three times each day, one hour before meals, is a sovereign remedy for itch.

COMPOUND TINCTURE FOR HYSTERIA AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Take tincture of valerian, 1 fluid ounce; tincture of assafoetida and lobelia, of each 2 fluid ounces; tincture of capsicum, 1 fluid ounce. Mix.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful in ten to sixty minutes, as required to allay spasms. This is also excellent in the ordinary spasms of children, but should be so reduced as not to strangle them, and the dose varied to suit the age, etc.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Take senna alex. powd. 2 ounces; ipomæ jalapa, powd., 1 ounce; caryophyllus aromaticus, or zingiber off., powd., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Mix.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 heaping teaspoonful at a time, in a little sweetened water; vary according to age, etc. An excellent, harmless cathartic for common use.

CERTIFICATES.

PSOAS ABSCESS CURED.

CERTIFICATE OF FREDERICK HERRICK.

This is to certify that during the month of May, A. D. 1865, I had a severe attack of fever, which was followed by erysipelas, resulting finally in a local inflammation of the whole of my left leg, and extending above the hip into the body along the spine, on that side as far up as the point of attachment between the lower ribs and back bone. The leg swelled frightfully, turned dark, was entirely useless, and I was helpless and apparently going rapidly down to the grave. I had consulted the best physicians of the country, who gave me to understand that, as I was an old man, there was no hope in my case, as it would result in an abscess in the large psoas muscle. In the latter part of June I called on Dr. A. R. BROWN, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to see me, and gave the same opinion in regard to the result and character of the disease that all the others had done. He then said: "But, sir, I have an invention, the principle of which I originated and partially put in operation some sixteen years ago, which is not known or used by the profession, and in which I have some degree of confidence, that, notwithstanding your condition being beyond the ordinary reach of medical skill, yet it may cure you, and I will apply it if you desire." I told him to go ahead—I could stand anything. Dr. B. then applied what he called a counter-irritating instrument over the whole

diseased structure. In twelve days he again applied it as before; and in fifteen days he again applied it, at which time all the disease had disappeared, and has never returned. Within a few hours from the time he first applied it to my limb, the whole external surface, as far as the application extended, was covered with small pustules, filled with a thin matter at first, which in three days became thick and yellow. And I could plainly see that I was better in that time. And I know that my recovery was the result of Dr. BROWN's treatment, and I do not believe there is anything else known to the medical profession that would have cured me.

FREDERICK HERRICK.

CONFIRMATION.

HOMER, Calhoun Co., Mich., June 1, 1867.

I do certify that at and during the time Dr. BROWN was treating my brother Frederick, he was making his home with me, and that I was knowing to all the circumstances related in his certificate relative to being cured by Dr. BROWN, and know them to be strictly true.

ANDREW HERRICK.

CERTIFICATE OF OSCAR F. CRANDALL.

LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale Co., Mich., March 29, 1867.

To all whom it may Concern :

I do hereby certify that on or about the 26th day of August, 1865, I called upon Dr. A. R. BROWN to go and visit JOHN KONST, a man who had a few months previously purchased my farm located in the township of Homer, Calhoun county, Michigan, and was at that time residing on it.

The aforesaid KONST had, some months previous to the calling of Dr. B., been attacked with a fever, which, not having been properly arrested, appeared to assume a localized character, involving the left leg. Said leg became immensely swollen, and inflamed from the toes to the hip, and thence up that side as far as the lower ribs. The side was

much enlarged, and the leg was as full as the skin could contain, and it assumed a very dark, unnatural color; the limb was extremely painful, the most severe part of which originated in the muscles along the spine near the lower ribs, and extended down through the hip; the leg was *entirely useless*, and KONST was rapidly failing. He had been treated up to this time by the various physicians near him, who afforded him no relief, but informed him it would result in an abscess in that side extending down into the thigh, which would in the end result in death.

Under these circumstances I called Dr. BROWN, requesting him to see the sufferer, but informing him that no good could be done him, and it was only for satisfactory purposes that I desired him to make the visit. On examining the case, the doctor said he had a few months before attended to a similar case in the person of a Mr. FREDERICK HERRICK, who was much the senior of KONST, and had been abandoned by some of the best of the profession in Calhoun county as being incurable before he (the doctor) saw him, and which case he had entirely cured by his new method of treatment. Dr. BROWN then applied his irritating instrument to the whole leg and side of KONST, as far as the swelling and inflammation extended. This had the effect to bring out on the whole surface a large quantity of small ulcers nearly as large as a pea. On the 9th day of September, thirteen days afterwards, the doctor again visited and re-applied the instrument to him as before with similar results, but the formation of matter upon the skin this time was not as extensive as before. Previous to the second application the general fever, which he had been constantly laboring under, had subsided; his tongue, which had for many weeks been covered with a dark coat, with extreme redness of the edges, had cleared off, and was pale and natural in its appearance; his breath had become natural; more than one-half of the swelling, and all the pain in the side and limb, had disappeared; his appetite, for the first

time since he was first attacked, had returned, and his general health was rapidly improving, and he could move the limb considerably. About thirty days after this Dr. BROWN again visited his residence, with the design of again applying the instrument to his leg, but was surprised to learn from KONST's family that he had entirely recovered, had sold a yoke of oxen to Mr. GOODIN HOWARD, of Allen, Hillsdale county, Michigan, thirteen miles distant, and had gone there on foot to deliver the oxen. And I do further certify that the disease did not again return or trouble him, but he remained in good health until he sold out about one year afterwards, and removed to where he now resides in the State of Indiana.

OSCAR F. CRANDALL.

CONFIRMATION.

We do hereby certify that we are the parents of the aforesaid JOHN KONST, and lived with him at the time Dr. BROWN cured him, and we know the above statements of O. F. CRANDALL to be true.

JOHN KONST, SR.,
SALLY KONST.

CERTIFICATE OF JACKSON PARDEE, ESQ.

BUTLER, Branch Co., Mich., June 1, 1867.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1865 I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, which affected all my joints and rendered me perfectly helpless, as well as causing me such pain as I am satisfied that but few, even with this form of disease, have suffered. The fever ran high, and I became rapidly emaciated. I employed the best medical assistance I could procure, and for three months suffered the most excruciating torture, at which time the doctors would give me but little encouragement of recovery, and told me if I got well at all it would be a very long time first. I then sent for Dr. A. R. BROWN, formerly of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and he came, examined me thoroughly, and obtained a full history of my case. He asked me if I

believed I had sufficient strength remaining to walk, in case I was cured of the rheumatism. I told him I thought I had. Dr. B. then began and applied the acupuncturing instrument over the entire fleshy portions of my body and limbs. In forty-eight hours I was covered with a uniform crop of yellow festers, from the size of a grain of wheat to a grain of corn. All my pain disappeared in a very few hours after the application, the swelling in my limbs rapidly vanished, and in eight days from the time the treatment was commenced, I was clear of all traces of the disease, and walked slowly to a neighbor's and home again, nearly eighty rods from my own residence.

Dr. B. re-applied the instrument to me in ten days afterwards, and I very rapidly recovered my strength, and have from that to the present had no traces of the disease whatever. I make this statement in justice to the merits of the doctor's invention, which I believe in this particular case will far surpass anything that can be devised for its cure.

JACKSON PARDEE, J. P.

ADELL ROBINS' CERTIFICATE.

HARMONY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

To whom it may Concern :

This is to certify that for the last eight years I have been afflicted with a deficiency in the power of my heart to properly circulate the blood ; so much so that my hands and feet would be extremely cold in both summer and winter. Also, I was troubled with dizziness in my head, dimness of vision, with many other very unpleasant, and, at times, *alarming sensations*. I have been treated for these symptoms by various physicians, without realizing any material benefit.

Finally, in February last, when I was extremely bad, and I was also informed that there was a very strong tendency to congestion, and if I stooped forward I would *irresistibly*

pitch down upon my face to the floor. My extremities at this time were as cold as the dead, and I could not be warmed by any measures we could devise so that they would feel warm.

At this time Mr. G. HERRICK was called in to see me, and I esteem it a pleasure to state, that within ten days he applied BROWN's acupuncturing instrument to me twice with the result of entire relief, so that I was entirely well of the difficulty in the ten days from the first application, and have felt like a new person ever since. In about three weeks afterwards there was an extreme cold spell of weather, and my extremities remained entirely warm and comfortable, with nothing but common care and dressing, and no return of any of my former bad feelings have occurred; and I most earnestly recommend this treatment to all those similarly afflicted.

ADELL ROBINS.

CONFIRMATION.

HARMONY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing representations of ADELL ROBINS are strictly true,

F. W. ROBINS.

CERTIFICATE OF GEORGE AND ELEANOR WALKER.

LITCHFIELD, Mich., July 1, 1867.

To all whom it may Concern :

This is to certify that on the 26th day of May, 1866, my wife was attacked with congestion of the lungs, attended with such a condition of her throat, that on the night of the 28th inst. we thought she would certainly strangle to death. We were compelled to support her chest and head upon our hands, and constantly change her position in order for her to catch her breath. Her voice was changed from its natural sound to that of a child laboring under the worst form of croup, and it was with great pain and effort that she could make any noise at all.

At this time, seeing my wife could survive but a brief

period, I went for Dr. A. R. BROWN. He came, and said if it was a child, it would be called a very severe attack of croup, with a partial congestion of the lungs. He applied his counter-irritating instrument to her throat in front from ear to ear, and all over the upper portion of the chest; her breathing soon grew more easy, and in one hour she appeared almost entirely relieved, and with this treatment the local and internal inflammation of the throat, which was very severe, and the excitement upon her lungs, had entirely disappeared in two days time, and she immediately recovered. We could see a decided improvement in her breathing in fifteen minutes from the first application.

In January previous to this attack, my wife had a thorough attack of congestion of the lungs, for which the instrument was applied with entire relief in a few hours. In March, 1867, our child, then six months old, was apparently nearly dying with diphtheria. She had been treated thoroughly for four days without relief, when the instrument was applied to her, and she soon began to breathe easier, and continued to improve, the irritation of the throat subsiding, and in twenty-four hours appeared to have passed all danger. I have myself several times had it applied to my own person for attacks upon the lungs, etc., and always with relief clearly manifest. And I have known it applied to numbers of other persons for various diseases, and generally with perfect success.

• GEORGE WALKER,
ELEANOR WALKER.

CERTIFICATE OF MISSES FANNY AND NANCY TIFFANY.

SCIPIO, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 1, 1867.

To all whom it may Concern :

This is to certify that in the spring of 1865 I had been laboring under typhoid pneumonia for several weeks, and was given up to die, when Dr. A. R. BROWN was called to see me, and commenced to treat me with his counter-irritating instrument, and I soon began to feel relieved, commenced im-

mediately to gain, and contrary to all expectations I entirely recovered, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

FANNY TIFFANY.

This is to certify that at the time Dr. BROWN was treating my sister, as above stated, I was laboring under a chronic disease of the eyes, causing me to be almost blind.

I had been treated for many weeks by other medical aid, and during the whole time my eyes grew worse and worse, until I could not see to do any kind of work. The doctors called it chronic opthalma, with partial opacity, which was constantly on the increase. Dr. BROWN commenced to apply his instrument to the back of my neck, along the back, and to the upper portions of my arms, and my eyes began immediately to improve, and three applications entirely cured them. These were made about one week apart, but I could plainly see that they were better in one day after the first application was made.

NANCY TIFFANY.

CERTIFICATE OF C. P. PARKER AND SISTER.

ALLEN, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 1, 1867.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1866 the typhoid fever prevailed to a considerable extent in this community, and under the ordinary treatment proved fatal in several cases. Myself and sister were both down with it, and had every appearance of a severe run of the disease.

Dr. A. R. BROWN was called to see us, and he applied his medicating puncturing instrument over the whole of my body, and had my wife and mother do the same with my sister. The result was an extensive formation of yellow pustules over the whole surface. This appeared to relieve all the internal feelings of oppression and general feelings of inability, or disposition and power to move; the inward powers appeared to unaccountably return with all the heart and feelings of ambition common to health. Within three

days the coating came off from our tongues, the breath became natural, the redness of the tongue disappeared, and our appetites returned, general perspiration followed, and our whole systems became natural again.

And still further, in every case of fever in which I have known this agency employed the results have been the same, and it has been quite extensively used in the vicinity where I was at the time residing.

C. P. PARKER,
HANNAH PARKER.

CONFIRMATION.

We do certify that the above statements of CERRIL P. PARKER and HANNAH PARKER are strictly true.

CORNELIA PARKER, Mother.
HARRIET E. PARKER, Wife.

CERTIFICATE OF DARIUS JOHNSON.

LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 11, 1867.

To all whom it may Concern :

I do hereby certify that Dr. A. R. BROWN has in the last three years at various times applied his renovating instrument to myself and son for several forms of disease, with the result of a speedy cure in every case. At one time my son was attacked with typhoid fever, and was unwilling to have the instrument used for several days, until the fever became fully established, and the doctor informed us that no internal medication could then prevent a run of the fever. Dr. BROWN at this stage had the *Renovator* applied over the whole surface of the forepart of the body, and in twelve hours there was a change in his appearance, and in three days the whole dark coating had left his tongue, and the redness had disappeared from its edges, and all his symptoms had changed, leaving him entirely clear of fever, and he rapidly recovered. In an attack of fever the year following, Dr. BROWN was called in, and treated him in the same manner with the same results.

I was at one time attacked, from the effects of severe cold, with what the doctor called inflammation of the lungs. My fever was very high, I was somewhat delirious, breathing oppressed, and general distress of my whole system. The instrument was thoroughly used, and Dr. BROWN only came to see me twice to entirely cure me. I believe it excels anything ever used in such cases.

DARIUS JOHNSON.

CERTIFICATE OF CORNELIA V. VINCENT.

HARMONY, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 25, 1867.

To whom it may Concern :

This may certify that in the month of February last I was severely attacked with inflammation of the lungs. I employed two physicians to attend upon me, and after being treated for some time by them, my bowels also became inflamed, and lastly they gave me up as being incurable. My cough was very distressing, and they informed me that the congestion had run very high. My lungs and bowels were so sore that the greatest degree of dread attended every paroxysm of coughing, and the slightest pressure upon my chest or bowels was insufferable. In this condition I was informed that I probably would not live more than three days. At this time Mr. G. HERRICK was called in to see me. He applied Dr. BROWN's acupuncturing instrument over my lungs and bowels. The pain began to subside immediately, and in twenty-four hours from the application of the instrument the soreness in both my lungs and bowels was nearly all gone, and in three days I was so I could be assisted into my chair and sit up, and had it not been for Mr. HERRICK's treatment, I really believe I should now have been in my grave.

CORNELIA V. VINCENT.

CERTIFICATE OF L. A. HOWARD, M. D.

LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 1, 1867.

This is to certify that I have been cognizant of the use of Dr. A. R. BROWN's acupuncturing instrument for the last two years, and have known it to be applied in many cases of disease. Have used it to considerable extent myself, and I have found it to be all that the inventor has represented it to be, and even more. In fact I should not know how to dispense with it in my practice. L. A. HOWARD, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF HIRAM KING AND LADY.

PULASKI, Jackson Co., Mich., July 1, 1867.

To all whom this Certificate may Come :

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that Dr. A. R. BROWN's acupuncturing instrument has been employed several times in our family, and with the greatest degree of satisfaction with its results. In January, 1866, it was used with Mrs. KING for erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, the surface inflammation being very extensive and active, and it readily yielded in a few hours to the application of this instrument, and we regard it as a great addition to the ordinary methods of medical practice.

HIRAM KING,
MRS. H. KING.

CERTIFICATE OF HENRY WEBB.

ALLEN, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 1, 1867.

To all whom it may Concern :

This is to certify that on the 4th day of August, 1866, I was attacked with very severe vomiting and purging, attended with general convulsions of the whole muscular system ; the passages from my bowels became in a few hours like water, and those that saw me said I appeared like one laboring under an attack of cholera. My wife and mother became very much alarmed, and sent for Dr. A. R. BROWN,

who came, but at the time of his arrival I had so far lost my consciousness that I have no distinct recollection of his coming; but I am told that I was lying in convulsions, attended with almost constant retching and purging. In this condition Dr. BROWN applied his acupuncture instrument over the whole surface of my stomach and bowels, and those present said it was not fifteen minutes before the efforts to vomit and all the spasms had entirely subsided, and I was enabled to comprehend and say audibly that I was better. The doctor then gave medicine to arrest the action of my bowels, and the next day I could sit up, and in three days had entirely recovered, excepting I was still somewhat weak.

I take pleasure in saying, I believe this new treatment to be superior to all others in such cases.

HENRY WEBB.

CONFIRMATION.

We do certify that we attended upon HENRY WEBB, and know the above certificate to be strictly true.

HATTIE B. WEBB, Wife,

JULIA WEBB, Mother.

TESTIMONIAL OF E. M. SHAW, M. D.

Dr. SHAW, having for several years used my new medical invention, forwarded to me voluntarily the following certificate and statement of the results of its use in his practice:

ALLEN, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 12, 1867.

Dr. BROWN, I understand that you are publishing a treatise upon Acupuncturation and Direct Medical Administration, in order to illustrate the superiority of your invention over all other medical practice, and I therefore send you the following statement of facts, which, if you deem them of sufficient merit, I submit for publication:

To those whom it may Concern :

In 1864 I became acquainted with Dr. A. R. BROWN's new instrument and theory of medicine.

I had previously purchased and used instruments which were armed with common needles, and only recommended as agents for counter-irritation, but had laid them aside as being noways superior to the external application of croton oil and Spanish flies applied to the surface of the skin, as those were evidently the principal agents upon which their action depended, and to my mind *were very objectionable*.

It happened so, that about this time I saw Dr. A. R. BROWN, and was speaking to him of the matter, when he at once gave me a full description of his own invention and medicines, as well as theory of application and results. I immediately began the use of his instrument and medicines, and found them fully equal in action and result to his representations.

I have constantly employed them in my practice ever since, and will here report results in a very few of the great number of cases successfully treated by me in this manner within the last three years. And before proceeding, I desire to say that I should not know how to get along without this new agency, and would almost as soon abandon the practice of my profession as to return to my old method of *exclusive internal medication*. Notwithstanding, at first I received Dr. B.'s instrument and statements, of what I have since fully demonstrated to be truthful, with great doubts and misgivings. But from his known reputation as a medical practitioner, I concluded to give it a fair and impartial trial.

I soon discovered in my practice that it very far surpassed any and all other modes of medication that I had ever known, and it is *actually* the only certain method of cure in typhoid fever, congestion of the lungs, liver, spleen, pleura, kidneys, bladder, etc., as well as in pseudo-membranous croup (diphtheria), bronchitis, scarlatina anginosa, and

many other forms of disease, as I have fully proved by three years experience in its use.

CASES IN PRACTICE.

Case 1, June 20, 1866.—Mrs. H., aged thirty-eight years. *Pericarditis*, also *crysipelas* of the face. Applied the instrument very thoroughly over the cardiac region, gave her tr. ferri murias, ten drops every five hours, and applied the same to the face.

21st—Fever declining and breathing easy.

22d—Much better, with a thorough pustulation over the whole cardiac region; these were filled with thick yellow matter (real pus).

24th—No symptoms of disease remaining. Ordered tonic bitters, and discharged the patient.

Case 2.—Mrs. B., aged 20 years. Had typhoid fever, which had already run eighteen days. Called to see her January 23, 1866. Found her much reduced, with no appearance of abatement of the fever, and attended with great tenderness of the abdomen. Symptoms generally unfavorable. I applied the instrument very thoroughly from her neck to her knees.

25th—Uniform crop of vesicles filled with healthy pus over the whole surface to which the instrument was applied. Felt better than any previous day since the fever set in. The tongue, and all other indications, pointed to a speedy termination of the fever.

27th—Bowels still sensitive to the touch; re-applied the the instrument to them..

29th—All traces of the fever gone, and the tenderness of the bowels very slight. Ordered tonic bitters, and discharged my patient.

Case 3, April 9, 1866.—L. (little girl), aged two years. *Diphtheria*, or *pseudo-membranous croup*. Applied the instrument to the throat and upper part of chest, and gave acetous emetic in nauseating doses.

10th—Symptoms same, found I had not been thorough enough with the instrument, then re-applied it very thoroughly and rubbed Fluid No. 2 also on the throat.

11th—A fine crop of pustules well filled with pus ; child breathed much easier.

12th—Still improving.

13th—So far recovered that I discharged it with proper orders as to care, etc., and it recovered rapidly.

Case 4, October 20, 1866.—Mrs. H., aged 24 years. *Chronic irritation of the uterus*, of three years standing. *Oss uteri* at this time badly inflamed, with attendant very severe pain. Applied the instrument with great thoroughness across the small of the back and lower portion of the bowels.

23d—Says she has experienced more relief than from any other medicine ; wants it applied again.

30th—Re-application of the instrument.

Nov. 3d—Much improved, soreness mostly gone, and no pain.

10th—Apparently well.

Case 5, October 29, 1866.—Mrs. P. aged 32 years. *Hemiplegia* of the right side, of eight weeks standing (paralysis of the right side). She is incapacitated to walk, speak, or do any kind of labor. Applied the instrument to the whole right side, and very thoroughly along the spine.

Nov. 6th—Can nod and shake the head ; re-apply the instrument.

18th—Can speak, and walk by means of a chair ; is in all particulars improving.

22d—Can do her work, and walk to the neighbors. Discharged her.

Case 6, March 7, 1866.—Mrs. L. A., aged 35 years. Was under treatment with Dr. P., who informed her that she was liable to die at any moment. He told her she had neuralgia of the pericardium.

The palpitation of the heart at times was alarming. I applied the instrument over the region of the heart, and to the thorax generally, and along the spine, and gave macrotys and valerian at bed time.

12th—Full crop of pustules as far as the application extended. All the symptoms of an unfavorable character had vanished.

Saw her July 1, 1867, and she had had no return of the symptoms since I saw her on the 12th of March, 1866. Says she has enjoyed better health since the use of the instrument than she had done in ten years previously.

Case 7, May 1, 1867.—Mr. W., aged 35 years. *Inflammatory rheumatism of three weeks standing.* Disease located principally in the knee joint. Had been for some time under treatment with Dr. R. (homœopathist), afterwards treated for one week by Dr. W.; each affirmed that they could cure him in three days, but he continued constantly to grow worse. When I saw him, he objected to having the instrument used on him, but said he had had no rest for over two weeks, and, though he did not feel much confidence, he would nevertheless do as I desired him to do. I then applied the instrument thoroughly to the knee and leg above and below the joint.

5th—Much improved, but little swelling and soreness in the joint.

12th—The limb entirely normal, and general health rapidly improving.

20th—Entirely recovered, and I discharged him.

The foregoing cases are only occasional ones, occurring among the many I have so treated with the same results, and I am fully convinced that no new addition to medical science exists of equal, or any thing like equal importance to this.

E. M. SHAW, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF GIDEON STODDARD.

LITCHFIELD, July 1, 1867.

This is to certify that I have used the pills or powders of Dr. A. R. BROWN, that are employed by him in the treatment of consumption, for eighteen months, during the time my wife was sick with that disease. I changed physicians several times, hoping to find some one that could cure her, but each time she would run down into a low, feeble state, and appear as though she could survive but a brief period, and we were compelled to return to the use of Dr. BROWN's medicine. And I regard it as proper to say that in every case as soon as she began to take the medicine again she would appear to be strangely braced up ; her energies would return, and she would again be cheerful and about the house. And they continued to exert a full control over her system until nearly the end of her disease. I will further say that they did not act like spirits, opium, morphine and other agents that the other doctors gave her to fulfill the same purpose ; they produced no drowsiness, costiveness, or unnatural excitement of the mind, or any unnatural consequences. But they appear to have the power to raise the system temporarily above the diseased action, producing for the time a natural action of all the faculties, as though a new vitality had been introduced. Still, on discontinuing their use, the person does not at once relapse back into a low state, as they do under the action of opium, etc., but return very gradually to their former debility. My wife's sufferings were amazingly relieved by them, and I think her life was prolonged for many months by their power.

And to all consumptives I will say, I do not believe anything will offer which will afford you such great relief as this medicine.

GIDEON STODDARD.

INDEX.

A.

	PAGE.
Acute Gastritis,.....	118
" Chronic,	119
" Special Remarks,	121
" Physiological Facts, regarding to,	122
" Conclusion,.....	123
Aphthous,.....	220
Apoplexy,	183
" Improved Treatment for,.....	185
Arthritis,.....	150
" Improved Treatment for,	152
Asthma,.....	105
" 106, top line. See Errata.	
" Improved Treatment for,	105

B.

Bathing,	56
Boils,	213
" Improved Treatment for,.....	214
Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic,	102
" Improved Treatment for,.....	103
" Internal Treatment for,	103

C.

Canker,	220
Cantharides,.....	12
Caustics,.....	13

	PAGE.
Child Bed Fever,.....	218
Cholera,.....	81
“ External Treatment, same as for Congestive Fever	81
“ See Certificate of H. Webb, Appendix,.....	247
“ Fluid No. 3 and Remarks,	51-52
Chronic Gastritis,.....	119
Congestive Fever,.....	80
Congestive Chill,.....	80
“ “ Improved Treatment for,.....	81
Colds,.....	96
Continued Fevers,.....	82
83 Bottom Line. See Errata.	
“ “ Improved Treatment for,.....	84
“ “ Treatment in Advanced Stage,.....	87
Congestion of the Lungs,	116
“ Improved Treatment for,.....	116
“ of the Pleura,.....	116
“ Improved Treatment for.....	116
Consumption,.....	106
“ Manifest Condition of,.....	107
“ Treatment for, etc.	109-110
Convulsions,.....	199
“ Causes of,	201
“ Improved Treatment for.....	202
Counter-irritation, Chapter 1, Sec. 1,.....	11
Counter irritation, Chapter 1, Sec. 2,.....	16
Cystitis,.....	149
“ Improved Treatment for,.....	149

D.

Diet for the Sick,	71
Dyspepsia,.....	119
“ Improved Treatment for,	119
Diphtheria,.....	97
“ Improved Treatment for,	97
“ 100. See Errata.	

	PAGE.
Dry Cupping,.....	13
Dry Heat <i>Firing</i> ,	15
Direct Medication, Doctrine of,	22
“ “ 25, 12 lines from top. See Errata.	
Dysentery,	128
“ Proper,	132
“ Improved Treatment for,	136
“ Use of Instrument in,	145

E.

Erysipelas,	161
“ Former Treatment for,	161
“ Internal Treatment of,	162
“ Improved Treatment for,	163
Epilepsy,	175
“ Profs. King and Newton on,	176-179
“ Improved Treatment for,	179
Ephialters,	204-205
“ See Errata.	
“ Treatment for,	206
Exanthemata,	164
“ Treatment in Simple Form,	166
“ Second Variety of,	167
“ “ Treatment of,	168
“ Third Variety of,	167
“ Improved Treatment, etc.,	170
“ Five Cases in Practice,	172-173

F.

Falling Sickness,	175
“ “ Prof. Newton on,	175
“ “ Improved Treatment for,	179
Felon,	215
Fever and Ague,	77
“ “ “ Natural Treatment for,	79

	PAGE.
Fits,	199
“ Causes of,	201
“ Improved Treatment for,	202
Fluids,	42
Fonticulus or Issues,	13
Furunculus,	213
“ Improved Treatment for,	214

III.

Hemiplegia,	181
“ Improved Treatment for,	182
Herpes,	210
“ Improved Treatment for,	210
Hip Disease,	159
How to use and clean the Renovator,	46
Hydarthrus, <i>White Swelling</i> ,	159
Hysterics,	216
Hysteria,	216
“ Improved Treatment for,	217

I.

Intermittent Fever,	77
“ “ Natural Treatment for,	79
In what form do Medicines act most in harmony with nature,	52
54, three lines from top, see Errata.	
Introduction,	5
Inflammatory Fever,	90
“ “ Improved Treatment for,	90
Inflammation of the Tonsils, etc.,	100
“ “ Brain,	111
“ “ Eyes,	113
“ “ Liver,	114
“ “ Spleen,	115
“ “ Lungs,	116
“ “ Pleura,	116

	PAGE.
Inflammation of the Stomach,.....	118
" " Bowels,	128
" " Peritoneum,.....	147
" " Kidneys,	148
" " Bladder,	149
Inflammatory Rheumatism,.....	150
Irritating Plasters,	14
Issues, <i>Fonticulus</i> ,.....	13

L.

Localized Inflammation, etc.,.....	154
Lumbar Abscess,.....	157

M.

Measles,	174
Morbus Coxarius,	159
Mustard,	12

N.

Nephritis,	148
Neuralgia,	186
" 197, see Errata.	
" Faciei,	189
" Improved Treatment for,.....	197
" of various localities,.....	190
" Firing in,.....	193
" Hypodermic Injections in,.....	195
" Acupuncturation in.....	195
" Improved Treatment of,.....	197
Nightmare, Ephialters,.....	204
" " see Errata.	
" Proper Treatment for,.....	206

O.

Origin of the Renovator,.....	43
-------------------------------	----

P.

	PAGE.
Palsy,.....	181
" Improved Treatment for,.....	182
Paraplegia,...	181
Paralysis Partialis,.....	181
Paralysis Agitans,.....	181
Peritonitis,	147
" Improved Treatment for,.....	147
Peculiar Action of the Renovator, etc.,.....	223
Psoas Abscess,.....	157
Puerpreal Fever,.....	218
Putrid Sore Throat, etc.,.....	100

Q.

Quinsy,.....	100
" Improved Treatment for,.....	100

R.

Renovator,.....	37
Rubeola,	174

S.

Salt Rheum, etc.,.....	210
Scarifying and Cupping,.....	13
Scarlatina Simplex,.....	164
Scarlatina Anginosa,.....	164
Scarlatina Maligna,.....	164
Scarlet Fever, three varieties,.....	164
" " Cases in Practice,.....	172-173
Setons,.....	14
Simple Continued Fever,	82
Skin Diseases, etc.,.....	210
Small Pox,.....	174
St. Anthony's Fire,.....	161
" " " Improved Treatment for,.....	163
Stimulating Liniments,.....	13

	PAGE.
Sore Mouth,.....	220
Sore Lips,.....	222

T.

Table of Doses,.....	3
“ “ “ see Errata.	
The Renovator,.....	37
The Fluids,.....	42
The Origin of the Renovator,.....	43
Treating Diseases. The Fluids ; their Adaptation and Number,.....	48
Typhoid Fever,.....	82
Typhus Fever,.....	82
“ “ Treatment in advanced stage,.....	87
Tic Douloureux,	189

V.

Variola,.....	174
Vomiting,	211
Vomitio,.....	211

W.

White Swelling,.....	159
Worms,	207
“ Treatment for,.....	208-209
“ Prof. Newton's Prescription for,.....	209
Whitlow,.....	215

Y.

Yellow Fever,.....	91
--------------------	----

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,.....	231
Canker Wash, No. 1,.....	230
“ “ No. 2,.....	231
“ “ No. 3,.....	231
Compound Syrup of Liriodendron,.....	233
“ Powder of Senna,.....	235
“ Tincture for Hysteria and Nervous Prostration	235
Emetic Drops or Syrup,.....	227
“ Powder,.....	227
Heart Corrector,.....	232
Nerve and Tonic Pills,.....	232
“ Pills,.....	232
Neutralizing Cordials,.....	228
Poultice for Sore Throat,.....	231
Tonic and Checking Syrup,.....	233
Testimonials,	237

ERRATA.

On page 3, three lines from the bottom, after the word "adult," read *unless otherwise directed*.

On page 25, twelve lines from the top, after the word "medicine," read *internally*.

On page 54, three lines from the top, for "corni" read *cornin*.

On page 83, bottom line, for "pupilla" read *papilla*.

On page 93, nine lines from the top, for "obstructive" read *obstruction*.

On page 100, thirteen lines from the top, read *The application of the instrument, accompanied with a mild cathartic*, etc.

On page 106, top line, for "enonimus" read *euonimus*.

On page 197, eleven lines from the bottom, for "combined tinctures" read *combined fluids*.

On page 204, after "Nightmare," read *Ephialters*.

On page 205, for "EPHIALTERS" read *There is a second species*, etc.

On page 207, last line in Chapter XXIX, for "is heart disease, etc.," read *in heart discase*, etc.

Сопровождение (поиск)



